The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3207. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope at Fort Pillow.

The Gunboats and Mortars Ready to Open Fire.

Gen. Pope's Army on the Arkansas Side.

Grant's Official Report of the Battle at Pittsbergh Landing.

The Fighting on the Second Day Commenced by Our Forces.

Gen. Grant's Correspondence with Beauregard.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance on the Corinth Road.

Additional List of Wounded.

COMMODORE FOOTE AND GEN. POPE AT FORT PILLOW.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, April 15.

The flotilla has been within three-quarters of a mile of Fort Pillow, and then returning, took up a position two miles further up. The rebel gunboats escaped below the fort. Ten mortar boats were in position, and had opened fire. This is up to 6 o'clock last evening. Gen. POPE's command was occupying the Arkansas side of the river.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 16.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Bulletin*, says that a dispatch was received by the Navy Department, this morning, from Commodore FOOTE, saying that he is ready to attack Fort Pillow, *having succeeded in getting a position for his gunboats in the river below the Fort.* He has no doubt of success.

THANKS FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following letter of thanks has been issued from the Navy Department, addressed to Flag-officer FOOTE:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1862.

SIR: The Department desires to convey to the commander, HENRY WALKE, and the officers and men of the *Carondelet*, also to Acting First Master HOEL, of the *Cincinnati*, who volunteered for the occasion, its thanks for the gallant and successful service rendered in running the *Carondelet* past the rebel batteries on the night of the 4th inst. It was a daring and heroic act, well executed, and deserving of special recognition. Commendation is also to be extended to the officers and crew of the *Pittsburgh*, who in like manner, on the night of the 7th inst., performed a similar service. These fearless acts dismayed the enemy, enabled the army under Gen. POPE to cross the Mississippi, and eventuated in the surrender to yourself of Island No. 10, and finally to the capture by Gen. POPE of the forts on the Tennessee shore, and the retreating rebels under Gen. MAKALL.

I would also, in this connection, tender the acknowledgments which are justly due the officers and crews of the several boats, who, in conjunction with a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment, under Col. ROBERTS, captured the first rebel batteries, and spiked the guns on Island No. 10, on the night of the 1st inst. Such services are duly appreciated by the Department, which extends to all who participated in the achievement.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

THE PITTSBURGH LANDING BATTLE

Gen. Grant's Official Report with the Accompanying Documents.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN TENNESSEE, PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1862.

To Capt. N. H. McLean, A. A. G., Department of Mississippi, St. Louis:

CAPTAIN: It becomes my duty again to report another battle fought between two great armies, one contending for the maintenance of the best Government ever devised, and the other for its destruction. It is pleasant to record the success of the army contending for the former principle.

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the five Divisions stationed at this place were drawn up in line of battle to meet them.

The battle soon waxed warm on the left and centre, varying at times to all parts of the line. There was the most continuous firing of musketry and artillery ever heard on this continent kept up until nightfall. The enemy having forced the entire line to fall back, nearly half way from their camps to the landing, at a late hour in the afternoon a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left, and get possession of the landing, transports, &c.

This point was guarded by the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, Capts. GWYNNE and SHIRK, commanding, with four 24-pounder Parrott guns, and a battery of rifled guns.

As there is a deep and impassable ravine for artillery or cavalry, and very difficult for infantry at this point, no troops were stationed here except the necessary artillerists and a small infantry force for their support. Just at this moment the advance of Major-Gen. BUELL's column, and a part of the division of Gen. NELSON arrived, the two Generals named both being present. An advance was immediately made upon the point of attack, and the enemy was soon driven back.

In this repulse much is due to the presence of the gun-boats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, and their able commanders, Capts. GWYNNE and SHIRK.

During the night the divisions under Gens. CRITTENDEN and McCOOK arrived.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE, at Camp Landing, six miles below, was ordered, at an early hour in the morning, to hold his division in readiness to move in any direction it might be ordered. At 11 o'clock the order was delivered to move it up to Pittsburgh, but owing to its being led by a circuitous route, did not arrive in time to take part in Sunday's action.

During the night, all was quiet, and feeling that great moral advantage would be gained by becoming the attacking party, an advance was ordered as soon as day dawned. The result was the gradual repulse of the enemy at all points of the line, from 9 o'clock until, probably, 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident that the enemy was retreating.

Before the close of the action the advance of Gen. T. J. WOOD's Division arrived in time to take part in the action.

My force was too much fatigued, from two days' hard fighting, and exposure in the open air to a drenching rain during the intervening night, to pursue immediately.

Night closed in cloudy and with a heavy rain, making the roads impracticable for artillery by the next morning.

Gen. SHERMAN, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of their army had retreated in good order.

Hospitals, with the enemy's wounded, were found all along the road as far as pursuit was made. Dead bodies of the enemy and many graves were also found. I inclose, herewith, a report of Gen. SHERMAN, which will explain more fully the result of the pursuit, and of the part taken by each separate command.

I cannot take special notice in this report, but will do so more fully when the reports of the Division Commanders are handed in.

Gen. BUELL, commanding in the field with a distinct army long under his command, and which did such efficient service, commanded by himself in person on the field, will be much better able to notice those of his command, who particularly distinguished themselves, than I possibly can.

I feel it a duty, however, to a gallant and able officer, Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, to make special mention. He not only was with his command during the entire two days of the action, but displayed great judgment and skill in the management of his men. Although severely wounded in the hand on the first day, his place was never vacant. He was again wounded, and had three horses killed under him. In making this mention of a gallant officer, no disparagement is intended to other division commanders, or Maj.-Gens. JNO. A. MCCLERNAND and LEW. WALLACE, and Brig.-Gens. S. A. HURLBUT, P. M. PRENTISS and W. H. L. WALLACE, all of whom maintained their places with credit to themselves and the cause. Gen. PRENTISS was taken prisoner on the first day's action, and Gen. W. H. L. WALLACE was severely and probably mortally wounded. His Asssistant Adjutant-General, Capt. WM. MCMICHAEL, is missing, and was probably taken prisoner. My personal Staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entire two days in carrying orders to every part of the field. It consists of Col. J. D. WEBSTER, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. J. B. MCPHERSON, Chief of Engineers; assisted by Lieuts. W. L. B. JENNY and WM. KOSSAO, Capt. J. A. RAWLINGS, Assistant Adj't-General, W. S. HILGER, W. R. RAWLEY and C. B. LAGOW, Aids-de-Camp; Col. G. PRIDE, Volunteer Aid, and Capt. J. P. HAWKINS, Chief Commissary, who accompanied me upon the field. The Medical Department, under direction of Surgeon HEWITT, Medical Director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded, and in getting them from the field, regardless of danger.

Col. WEBSTER was placed in special charge of all the artillery, and was constantly upon the field. He displayed, as always heretofore, both skill and bravery. At least in one instance he was the means of placing an entire regiment in position of doing most valuable service, and where it would not have been but for his exertions. Lieut.-Col. MCPHERSON, attached to my Staff as Chief of Engineers, deserves more than a passing notice for his activity and courage. All the grounds beyond our camps for miles have been reconnoitered by him, and the plans, carefully prepared under his supervision, give the most accurate information of the nature of the approaches to our lines. During the two days' battle he was constantly in the saddle, leading the troops, as they arrived, to points where their services were required. During the engagement he had one horse shot under him.

The country will have to mourn the loss of many brave men who fell at the battle of Pittsburgh, or Shiloh, more properly.

The exact loss in killed and wounded will be known in a day or two,

At present I can only give it approximately at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded.

The loss of artillery was great—many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shots, and some losing all their horses and many men. There were probably not less than two hundred horses killed.

The loss of the enemy in killed and left upon the field was greater than ours. Of the wounded an estimate cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other points.

The enemy suffered terribly from demoralization and desertion.

A flag of truce was sent in to-day from Gen. BEAUREGARD. I inclose herewith a copy of the correspondence.

I am, respectfully, your obd't serv't,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BEAUREGARD AND GEN. GRANT.

BEAUREGARD'S REQUEST.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, MONTEREY, April 8, 1862.

SIR: At the close of the conflict of yesterday, my forces, being exhausted by the extraordinary length of the time during which they were engaged with yours, on that and the preceding day, and it being apparent that you had received, and were still receiving reinforcements, I felt it my duty to withdraw my troops from the immediate scene of the conflict. Under these circumstances, in accordance with the usages of war, I shall transmit this under a flag of truce, to ask permission to send a mounted party to the battle-field of Shiloh, for the purpose of giving decent interment to my dead. Certain gentlemen, wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to remove the remains of their sons and friends, I must request for them the privilege of accompanying the burial party; and in this connection I deem it proper to say I am asking what I have extended to your own countrymen under similar circumstances. Respectfully, General, your obedient servant,

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Comd'g.

To Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding United States Forces, Pittsburgh Landing.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN FIELD, PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1862.

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Confederate Army on Mississippi, Monterey, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. Owing to the warmth of the weather I deemed it advisable to have all the dead of both parties buried immediately. Heavy details were made for this purpose, and it is now accomplished. There cannot, therefore, be any necessity of admmitting within our lines the parties you desired to send, on the grounds asked. I shall always be glad to extend any courtesy consistent with duty, and especially so when dictated by humanity.

I am, General, respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

RECONNOISSANCE ON THE CORINTH ROAD.

REPORT OF GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, April 8, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Grant, Commanding Army in Field:

SIR: With the cavalry placed at my command, and two brigades of my fatigued troops, I went this morning out on the Corinth road. The abandoned camps of the enemy lined the road, with hospital flags for their protection. At all of these we found more or less wounded and dead. At the forks of the road I found the head of Gen. WOOD's division. At that point I ordered cavalry to examine both roads, and found the enemy's cavalry. Col. DICKEY, of the Illinois cavalry, asked for reinforcements. I ordered Gen. WOOD to advance the head of his column cautiously on the left hand road, whilst I conducted the head of the Third brigade of the Fifth division up the right hand road. About half a mile from the forks was a clear field, through which the road passed, and immediately beyond it a space of two hundred yards of fallen timber; and beyond that an extensive camp of the enemy's cavalry could be seen. After a reconnoissance, I ordered the two advance companies of the Ohio Seventy-seventh, Col. AILDENBRAND, to deploy as skirmishers, and the regiment itself to move forward into line within intervals of one hundred yards. In this order I advanced cautiously until the skirmishers were engaged. Taking it for granted that this disposition would clear the camp, I held Col. DICKEY's Forfieth Illinois cavalry ready to charge. The enemy's cavalry came down boldly to the charge, breaking through the line of skirmishers, when the regiment of infantry, without cause, broke, threw away their guns and fled. The ground was admirably adapted to a defence of infantry against cavalry, it being miry and covered with fallen timber. As the regiment of infantry broke, Col. DICKEY's cavalry began to charge with their carbines, and fell into disorder. I instantly sent orders to the rear for the brigade to form in line of battle, which was promptly executed. The broken infantry and cavalry rallied on this line, and as the enemy's cavalry came up to it, our cavalry in turn charged and drove them from the line. I then advanced the entire brigade upon the same ground, and sent Col. DICKEY's cavalry a mile further on the road. On examining the ground which had been occupied by the Seventy-seventh Ohio, we found fifteen dead and twenty-five wounded. I sent for wagons, and had all the wounded carried back to the camp, and the dead buried. I also ordered the whole camp to be destroyed. Here we found much ammunition for field-pieces, which was destroyed; also, two caissons, and a general hospital, with about 280 Confederates wounded, and about 50 of our own troops. Not having the means of bringing them off, Col. DICKEY, by my order, took a surrender, signed by the medical director, LYLE, and all the attending surgeons, and a pledge to report themselves to you as prisoners of war, and also another pledge that our wounded would be carefully attended to, and surrendered to us to-morrow, as soon as ambulances could go out.

I inclose the within document, and request you to cause to be sent out wagons or ambulances for the wounded of ours to-morrow; also, that wagons be sent out to bring in the many tents belonging to us, which are pitched all along the road for miles. I did not destroy them, as I knew the enemy wouldn't move them. The roads are very bad, and are strewn with abandoned wagons, ambulances and limberboxes. The enemy has succeeded in carrying off the guns, but has crippled his batteries by abandoning the hind limber-boxes of at least twenty guns.

I am satisfied that the enemy's infantry and cavalry passed Lick Creek this morning, traveling all last night, and that he left behind all his cavalry, which has protected his retreat. But the signs of confusion and disorder mark the whole road. The check sustained by us at the fallen timbers delayed our advance, so that night came upon us before the wounded were provided for and the dead buried; and our troops being flagged out by their three days' hard fighting, exposure and privation, I ordered them back to camp, where all now are. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Division.

PARTIAL LIST OF WOUNDED.

From our Western exchanges we compile the following alphabetical list of those wounded in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, most of whom are now in Hospital at Cairo:

Thos. Anderson, 77th Ohio, Co. E.
J. Alexander, 46th Ohio, Co. H.
E. Archer, 1st Kentucky, Co. G.
Michael Ansbury, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
Alexander Allen, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Timothy Angleon, 16th Illinois, Co. —
John Ammon, 77th Ohio, Co. G.
Jno. Angle, 8th Iowa, Co. D.
S. T. Anderson, 2d Tennessee, rebel, dead.
Fred. Abel, 1st Kentucky, Co. G.
Hiram Astor, 71st Ohio, Co. K.
John Abel, 16th U. S. Infantry, Co. G.
Sergeant Anderson, 48th Illinois, Co. D.
S. Andrew, 28th Illinois, Co. A.
Martin Arnold, 9th Illinois, Co. B.
Andrew Ackerson, 48th Illinois, Co. C.
Martin Arnold, Co. B, 9th Illinois, left foot.
Michael Ainsbroney, Co. C, 55th Ill., right knee.
Hanson Blanchard, 14th Ohio Artillery.
Thos. H. Boyd, 48th Illinois, Co. D.
Daniel Bameiesy, 36th Indiana, Co. A—badly.
D. Burckly, 15th Iowa, Co. I.
Harvey Barrow, 9th Missouri, Co. B.
George Barton, 17th Illinois.
Stephen Barley, 39th Indiana, Co. C.
Amos Bagby, 25th Illinois, Co. B.
John Buray, 44th Indiana, Co. H.
J. C. Brown, 6th Kentucky.
Orlando Bridgeman, 11th Illinois, Co. D.
Edgar B. Brown, 13th Ohio, Co. C.
Nathan Buchanan, 58th Ohio, Co. F.
Tilman T. Brigall, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
Stephen Bolcher, 8th Illinois, Co. H.
Henry Beaken, 9th Illinois, Co. C.
Joseph Bean, 72d Ohio, Co. D.
Richard Brown, 15th Illinois, Co. B.
Ferdinand Brown, 59th Ohio, Co. I.
Joseph Bundut, 44th Indiana, Co. I.
J. M. Bronson, 9th Kentucky, Co. K.
Robert Browning, 4th Kentucky, Co. D.
James H. Brown, 12th Kentucky, Co. G.
George W. Bryan, 70th Ohio, Co. B.
Reuben Brubaker, 40th Illinois, Co. G.
Benford Brown, 6th Kentucky.
Fred. Bane, 58th Ohio, Co. A.
Baker, 25th Missouri, Co. F.
Wm. Burgon, 58th Illinois, Co. F.
W. H. Bowers, 12th Illinois, Co. C.
Walter Burbuck, 5th Ohio Artillery.
O. W. Baitlow, 57th Indiana, Co. A.
Matthew Berry, 15th Illinois, Co. F.
James W. Beal, 4th Ohio, Co. G.
Chas. Bryan, 6th Iowa, Co. A.
S. J. Burns, 12th Illinois.
O. H. Bennett, 15th Illinois, Co. C.
E. H. Barley, 12th Iowa.
Maj. Fred. Bartleson, 20th Ill.—arm off at shoulder.
Wm. Bibuson, 9th Illinois, Co. D.
Joseph Brothers, 32d Illinois, Co. E.
Wm. Bratty, 19th Ohio, Co. K.
David Borman, 77th Ohio, Co. A.
Wm. Boyle, 59th Ohio, Co. D.
J. H. Brown, 28th Illinois, Co. J.
Charles Burnett, 41st Ohio.
Wm. Bue, 18th Missouri, Co. H, died on *Memphis*.
W. A. Beard, Berge's Sharpshooters.
Martin Reanlon, 13th Iowa, Co. H.
Louis C. Bishop, 20th Illinois, Co. K.
Jesse Benton, 4th Kentucky, Co. D.
Edwin Beach, 72d Ohio, Co. K.
Elijah Blackman, 46th Illinois, Co. H.
Geo. Bacommon, 19th Ohio, Co. H.
Lewis Beff, 21st Missouri, Co. H.
Peter Brown, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
Moses S. Barlow, 15th Illinois, Co. K.
Maj. B. P. Bunkel, of Ohio, shot in mouth.
E. P. Buell, 28th Illnos, Co. J.
George Baxter, 34th Illinois, Co. H.
Benj. F. Barton, 8th Iowa, Co. E.
Lieut. O. B. Burton, 6th Ohio Artillery.
John Bun, 9th Illinois, Co. E.
Joseph Beard, 41st Ohio, Co. K, mortally.
Joseph Batton, 6th Kentucky, Co. A.
Charles Burr, 14th Wisconsin, Co. K.
Hamilton Bunnield, 7th Arkansas, Co. K, rebel.
George Blakesly, 2d Kentucky, Co. H.
Patrick Boyle, 16th Iowa, Co. G.
Martin Baker, 40th Illinois, Co. E.
John Bright, 40th Illinois, Co. H.
Joseph Belmot, 15th Ohio, Co. A.
Capt. Burrells, 14th Ohio, badly.
J. M. Broyles, 46th Ohio, Co. F.
Clinton Bacon, 41st Ohio.
Paul Bean, 44th, Indiana.
Charles Bacon, 14th Wisconsin.
J. D. Breese, 46th Illinois, Co. K.
John W. Blank, 31st Indiana, Co. E, badly.
J. W. Brown, 40th Illinois, Co. B, badly.
H. E. Buck, 13th Kentucky, Co. B.
A. Biller, 12th Iowa.
Thos. Baker, 6th Iowa, Co. E.
E. J. Barton, 31st Indiana, Co. B.
Cyrus Bonham, 57th Illinois—left knee.
Thos. H. Boyd, Co. D, 48th Ill.—left hip and thigh.
Abel H. Bennett, Co. C, 15th Illinois—left hip.
Jas. H. Brown, Co. B, 40th Illinois—left leg off.
F. Benjamin, Co. C, 55th Illinois—left arm, flesh.
John F. Berk, Co. K, 57th Illinois—thigh.
Elijah Blackmann, Co. H, 46th Illinois—head.
Orlando Bridgman, Co. D, 11th Ill.—left shoulder.
James Bogby, Co. B, 28th Illinois—right thigh.
Henry Beahner, Co. C, 9th Illinois—back.
Fred. Bartleson, Major, 20th Illinois—left arm off.
Martin Baker, Co. E, 40th Illinois—chest.
Rich. Brown, Co. B, 15th Ill.—left leg and shoulder.
Stephen Boher, Co. H, 8th Illinois—left hand.
Ruben Brucker, Co. G, 40th Ill.—right arm broken.
Joseph Brothers, Co. E, 32d Illinois—hip.
Dan Cunningham, 5th Artillery, Co. H.
George H. Cradler, 15th Illinois, Co. K.
J. M. Clark, 12th Iowa.
W. B. Clayton, 1st Minnesota Artillery.
E. R. Crandall, 3d Iowa, Co. D.
John Coley, 28th Illinois, Co. A.
A. W. McConnell, 46th Ohio, Co. H.
Campbell, 13th Kentucky, Co. B.
Jas. Calhoun, 6th Iowa, Co. G.
R. F. Carpenter, 3d Kentucky, Co. I.
Chas. Curt, 5th Missouri Artillery.
Thos. W. Cuner, 40th Ohio, Co. F.
Thos. Claywell, 28th Illinois, Co. C.
Stephen Consins, 3d Iowa, Co. A.
W. W. Crist, 12th Iowa, Co. H.
J. B. Caraway, 4th Illinois, Co. A.
Isaac G. Clark, 12th Iowa, Co. D.
Elias Curtis, 9th Indiana, Co. D.
Edrastus Cook, 18th Wisconsin, Co. I.
Henry Connelly, 6th Kentucky, Co. D.
Garret McCason, 31st Indiana, Co. G.
Sam. D. Camp, 24th Ohio, Co. K.
Peter Cochill, 14th Illinois, Co. H.
Thos. P. Clayton, 45th Illinois, Co. F.
S. T. Cormack, Waterhouse Battery.
Chas. Cennicker, 58th Illinois, Band.
E. R. Clark, Co. K.
McCallister, 13th Iowa, Co. F.
D. Crowley, 18th Illinois, Co. K.
Hampden S. Cottek, 15th Illinois, Co. C.
Jerome Cook, 46th Illinois, Co. H.
Francis Childers, 8th Illinois, Co. G.
Daniel Calum, 34th Illinois, Co. H, badly
S. W. Coombs, 28th Illinois, Co. A.
W. Connelly, 14th Illinois, Co. H.
August Chafit, 15th Illinois, Co. A.
Joseph Clonky, 2d Indiana.
Jacob Cook, 58th Ohio, Co. E.
Alfran Cook, 16th Wisconsin, Co. D.
Simon Claywell, 14th Illinois, Co. K.
John B. Clemens, 32d Illinois, Co. E.
Geo. H. Cadler, 15th Illinois, Co. K.
Edwin Cochran, 2d Iowa, Co. C.
James Colgson, 20th Kentucky, Co. C
Alden A. Cook, 13th Ohio, Co. C.
Edwin Cowdery, 41st Ohio, Co. K.
Matthew W. Cline, 30th Indiana, Co. B., mortally.
James Castella, 58th Illinois, Co. P.
Wm. L. McConell, 9th Indiana, Co. K.
Lieut. D. A. Cutom, mortally.
Jacob Crandall, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
Edwin Clark, 15th Iowa, Co. E.
R. Cadwell, Co. D., 12th Iowa.
John Carbary, 72d Ohio, Co. D.
George Crabtree, 11th Illinois, Co. C.
Lieut. David J. Crage, 8th Iowa, Co. H.
Asa W. Cammamack, 46th Ohio, Co. G.
Louis Casto 13th Iowa Co. D.
J. F. Carter, 15th Illinois, Co. B.
Charles Cahow, 54th Ohio, Co. E.
William C. Chambers, 3d Iowa, Co. E.
Huston Cronk, 14th Wisconsin, Co. F.
George Conard, 48th Ohio, Co. A.
Geo. Case, 26th Missouri, Co. C.
Michael Crowan, 57th Illinois, Co. A.
Simeon Claywell, 14th Illinois—right arm.
Elias Challoff, Co. C, 11th Illinois—left shoulder.
Wm. Connell, Co. H, 14th Illinois—head.
Hampden N. Cotton, Orderly Sergeant, Co. C, 15th Illinois—left hand and hip.
Daniel Calmer, Co. H, 34th Illinois—leg off.
Monroe Cook, Co. H, 46th Illinois—right arm.
Mike Coonin, 57th Illinois—in the knee.
Francis Childers, Co. G, 8th Illinois—ankle.
George Crabtree, Co. C, 11th Illinois—side.
Charless Cennickee, 57th Illinois—ribs, back and right side.
Samuel G. Comert, 1st Artillery—right thigh.
John Douglas, 8th Iowa, Co. A.
A. W. Dickey, 18th Wisconsin, Co. G.
Henry Diffin, 2d Kentucky, Co. F.
A. D. Dury, 41st Ohio, Co. A.
L. Davis, 77th Ohio.
Dillon Dodge, 41st Ohio, Co. F.
G. M. Dillon, 77th Ohio, Co. H.
Chas. M. Davis, 36th Indiana, Co. K, badly.
Andrew J. Dawson, 18th Illinois, Co. D.
James Dernam, 28th Illinois, Co. I.
David Dibble, Fife-Major, 12th Michigan.
Wm. Dulief, 2d Kentucky, Co. F.
Rudolph Darster, 18th Louisiana, rebel.
Earhart Dittmer, 48th Illinois, Co. D.
Rowland Dukens, 6th Kentucky, Co. H.
Joshua Dunn, 55th Illinois, Co. A, mortally.
Isaac Dalman, 44th Indiana, Co. F.
Jos. Day, 1st Ohio, Co. G.
Jno. Duncan, 2d Iowa, Co. E.
Matthew Doyle, 15th Illinois, Co. G, badly.
T. Darley, 25th Missouri, Co. D.
Joseph Dwolt, 13th Iowa, Co. C.
A. S. Durney, 55th Illinois, Co. D.
Samuel E. Dust, 12th Illinois, Co. E.
Hugh Donnelly, 32d Illinois, Co. F.
—— Drommell, 28th Illinois, Co. E.
Wm. Dolan, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
James R. Dickinson, 41st Illinois, Co. I.
C. Dunny, 12th Illinois, Co. B.
Thos. C. Davis, 13th Ohio, Co. C.
S. Degen, 24th Ohio, Co. H, badly.
Chas. B. Danforth, 4th Illinois Cavalry, badly.
Jas. Danby, 14th Illinois, Co. H.
Jas. Dalffy, 5th U. S. Artillery, Co. H.
L. Dicoon, 41st Illinois, Co. I.
Reuben Davis, 15th Ohio, Co. C.
Joseph Darmport, 18th Missouri.
John Davis, 17th Kentucky, Co. B.
Matthew Doyt, Co. G, 15th Illinois—spine.
Charles B. Danforth, 4th Illinois Cavalry—head.
Andrew J. Denson, Co. B, 18th Illinois—left knee.
—— Dittmer, Co. B, 45th Illinois—left leg.
James K. Dickerson, Co. I, 41st Ill.—right cheek.
Hugh Donnelly, Co. A, 32d—left shoulder.
Wm. Dollar, Co. H, 28th Illinois—abdomen.
James I. Denarce, Co. I, 33d Illinois—left thigh.
James E. Dash, Co. E, 12th Illinois—left hip.
John Eustice, 5th Kentucky, Co. H.
Henry Estus, 11th Kentucky, Co. H.
Mathias Erhart, 13th Illinois, Co. A.
Chas. T. Elliot, 7th Illinois, Co. A.
John Ebler, 6th Kentucky, Co. C.
Samuel Edwards, 25th Missouri, Co. E.
Henry Elsy, 44th Indiana, Co. G.
G. Emerht, 71st Ohio, Co. E.
Reese Esley, 61st Illinois, Co. D.
Jacob Eckleson, 24th Illinois, Co. F.
Robert J. Emmis, 70th Ohio, Co. G—badly.
John Emery, 9th Illinois, Co. H.
Wm. Edwards, 48th Ohio, Co. F.
Wm. Earl, 18th Illinois, Co. F.
Ben. Ebuhart, 12th Iowa, Co. E.
Thos. J. Elrod, 55th Illinois, Co. A.
Anthony Eass, 48th Ohio, Co. C.
Wm. Earl, Co. F, 18th Illinois—left ear.
Thos. J. Elrod, Co. A, 55th Illinois—thigh.
Jas. F. Eaton, Co. I, 29th Illinois—right arm.
Samuel Elman, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
C. M. Farmington, 16th Wisconsin, Co. D.
Martin Foeter, 48th Illinois, Co. D.
J. S. Forbes, 13th Kentucky, Co. C.
H. C. Ferril, 13th Kentucky.
Joseph Farther, 31st Indiana, Co. G—badly.
Martin L. Faddin, 8th U. S. Infantry.
Lazarus Fuller, 43d Illinois, Co. G.
Jacob Fisher, 32d Indiana, Co. B.
J. Flynn, 8th Iowa, Co. H.
Wm. Famile, 41st Ohio, Co. B.
Capt. T. B. Ferris, 12th Illinois, Co. I—badly.
D. Fuller, 41st Ohio, Co. A.
Ebenezer Froutman, 41st Ohio, Co. I.
John P. Fidudy, 6th Kentucky.
Jas. Fenton, 29th Illinois, Co. I.
Wald Filton, 14th Iowa, Co. K.
A. S. Fuller, 12th Iowa, Co. G.
John Foster, 6th Kentucky, Co. B.
Fred. Froschins, 43d Illinois, Co. E.
John Fitzsimmons, 28th Illinois, Co. B.
Henry Fryts, 72d Ohio, Co. H.
Lieut. Fields, 11th Illinois, Co. A—badly.
W. Freeland, 49th Illinois, Co. F.
Philip B. Ferguson, 55th Illinois.
A. Fish, 17th Ill., Co. B—died on *City of Memphis*.
Amos Foulls, 55th Ill.—died on *City of Memphis*.
Arduck Fromistaker.
Fred. Fuscher, 15th Illinois, Co. H.
Alonzo D. Fitstrong, 15th Michigan, Co. A.
E. B. Frantz, 18th Wisconsin, Co. C.
Philip P. Furgurson, 55th Illinois—left hand.
Wm. H. Fell, Co. I, 11th Ill.—left leg and shoulder.
John Fitzsimmons, Co. B, 28th Illinois—thigh.
Henry Fuller, Co. H, 20th Illinois—both legs.
L. Fuller, Co. G, 43d Illinois—left arm.
Peter Grimes, 32d Illinois, Co. G.
Lewis F. Guthen, 58th Ohio, Co. E.
Joshua Gipse, 46th Ohio, Co. I.
Wm. M. Gruder, 6th Kentucky, Co. B—dead.
James Gardner, 8th Iowa, Co. B.
S. Griffin, 12th Iowa, Co. K.
Jesse Garwan, 5th Kentucky.
Capt. J. R. Gadner, 13th Ohio, Co. I—badly.
Edward Gilmore, 14th Wisconsin, Co. H.
George F. Gordon, 19th Ohio, Co. G.
Alfred G. Green, 15th Ohio, Co. B.
Capt. Wm. Gound, 46th Illinois, Co. G.
Hiram Good, 31st Indiana, Co. E.
H. Gruis, 54th Ohio, Co. B.
Charles Grace, 54th Ohio, Co. D.
Wm. G. Gross, 11th Kentucky, Co. H.
Lieut. Gurnam, 6th Kentucky, Co. C.
G. W. Garty, 12th Iowa, Co. K.
George W. Grimes, 9th Indiana Battery.
F. S. Garntzon, 39th Indiana, Co. E.
Albert Gardner, 12th Illinois, Co. D.
Wm. Griggs, 15th Michigan.
Eugene Gay, 18th Wisconsin, Co. H.
Jesse Gevelyn, 77th Ohio, Co. F.
Wm. Gordon, 1st Ohio, Co. I.
George A. Gibson, 6th Kentucky, Co. D.
W. Glass, 76th Ohio, Co. F—dead.
James Gardner, Co. K., 28th Illinois—left foot.
J. Harvey, 12th Iowa, Co. E.
Capt. R. R. Hudson, 13th Ohio, Co. H.
Jesse Hampton, 13th Iowa.
Felix Hartrebo, 57th Ohio, Co. E.
G. W. Howard, 49th Illinois, Co. D.
Thomas Hackney, 41st Illinois, Co. A.
Geo. Hills, 28th Illinois, Co. E.
Wm. H. Hoskins, 41st Ohio. Co. K.
M. H. Hunsley, 52d Illinois, Co. G.
Jerome Howett, 24th Ohio, Co. F.
Col. Haynie, 48th Illinois—wounded in the thigh by musket ball.
Arthur Henderson, 4th Ohio Artillery.
Peter B. Hobson, 3d Iowa, Co. D.
Martin Hughes, 32d Illinois, Co. E.
H. Hartline, 19th Alabama.
Lieut. Thomas M. Hood, 46th Illinois, Co. G.
Lieut. Martin W. Hulburt, 14th Illinois, Co. K—dangerous.
J. T. Hassell, 28th Illinois, Co. C.
Hans Hayden, 28th Illinois, Co. F.
Stanfield P. Harmon, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
Mathews Hasuman, 41st Ohio, Co. F.
Thomas B. Hory, 52d Illinois, Co. F.
Isaac Hoffmann, 72d Ohio, Co. E.
Richard Humphrey, 23d Indiana, Co. K.
Joseph R. Hall, 3d Iowa, Co. G.
Lieut. Henry Hiller, 34th Illinois, Co. H—badly.
Allius Hill, 10th Kentucky—Co. I.
Robert Hunter, 28th Illinois, Co. B.
Wm. W. Hamilton, 30th Indiana, Co. C.
Johnson Hannock, 15th Ohio, Co. K.
Loss Heifer, 32d Indiana, Co. E.
S. M. Howard, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
Capt. Elister Hedden, 6th Kentucky, Co. D—badly.
A. Hickman, 18th Wisconsin, Co. H.
Wm. C. Hall, 14th Ohio Battery.
Wm. Hopper, 53d Ohio, Co. A.
David Honall, 30th Indiana, Co. D.
James Hatfield, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
John A. Hughes, 11th Iowa, Co. D.
H. A. Hurlbut, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
James Hangan, 19th U. S. Infantry, Co. A.
Francis A. Hall, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
J. M. Hicks, 38th Illinois, Co. F.
P. B. Hobenson, 3d Iowa, Co. D.
James Harris, 14th Wisconsin, Co. D.
Samuel Hoag, 40th Illinois, Co. G.
George W. Hanson, 46th Illinois, Co. G.
E. K. Howe, 9th Indiana, Co. E.
Michael Hurt, 3d Kentucky, Co. G.
Henry M. Howe, 6th Iowa, Co. A.
Col. Hicks, 40th Illinois—wounded in breast, slight.
G. S. Hall, 28th Illinois.
Solomon Hughes, 61st Illinois, Co. D.
Joseph Halleck, 18th Missouri.
John A. W. Hufford, 6th Iowa, Co. K.
Jos. J. Hart, — Iowa, Co. F.
James Hendricks, 28th Illinois Co. E.
Ben. N. Hills, 34th Illinois, Co. H.
Wm. Higgins, 52d Illinois, Co. E.
Benjamin Harris, 9th Kentucky, Co. I.
Wm. F. Hemshier, 8th Kentucky.
W. W. Hampshire, 23d Missouri, Co. C.
James N. Howard, 44th Wisconsin, Co. I.
John Hutchins, 28th Illinois, Co. E.
Myron Hyatt, 28th Illinois, Co. D.
E. Hawkins, 52d Illinois—badly.
O. M. Hawes, 41st Ohio.
Andrew Hammonds, 15th Illinois, Co. H.
James Hobbs, 9th Illinois, Co. F.
Fred. Hammon, 11th Illinois, Co. I.
Edwin Horrin, 39th Indiana, Co. C.
Spencer Hamblin, 14th Wisconsin, Co. H.
Peter Horry, 44th Missouri, Co. I.
Jos. R. Hall, 3d Iowa, Co. G.
S. R. Haymer, 18th Wisconsin, Co. E.
Geo. K. Hatfield, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
Francis A. Hall, Co. H, 28th Kentucky—left thigh.
Amnas Hilley, Co. H, 34th Illinois—left hand.
Milton T. Harris, Co. A, 32d Illinois—left lung.
James Hobbs, Co. F, 9th Ill.—left leg and right arm.
Fred. Hammum, Co. I, 11th Illinois—in right side and back bruised.
E. Hog, Co. H, 41st Illinois—left arm.
Edward Hawkins, Co. F, 52d Illinois—arm and other small wounds.
Andrew Hammond, Co. H, 15th Illinois.
Magnus L. Holt, orderly sergeant, Co. C, 43d Illinois—right arm and hand.
James Hendricks, 28th Illinois—abdomen.
Harris Hackney, Co. H, 41st Illinois—thigh.
Thos. B. Hog, Co. F, 52d Illinois—left foot.
A. Matthew Hughes, Co. E, 32d Illinois—left thigh and back.
Henry Hartline, Co. G, 19th Illinois—head.
George H. Haler, Co. K, 15th Illinois—left shoulder.
Fred Irwin, 71st Ohio, Co. A.
Wm. Inland, 46th Ohio, Co. K.
Thomas Import, 6th Iowa, Co. C.
James Illsbar, 9th Illinois.
Wm. Ilsey, Co. H, 9th Illinois—right leg.
C. J. Johnson, 12th Iowa, Co. F.
—— Johnson, 9th Illinois.
Capt. G. W. Jenks, — Illinois, Co. F.
Jaben Johnson, 39th Indiana, Co. B.
Eghmitts Jager, Schwart's Battery.
James Johnson

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

HOW TO SOLVE THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Speech of Hon. F. P. Blair, Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 11, 1862.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said: The charge has frequently been heard, here and elsewhere, that the President is without a policy in his Administration. I shall endeavor to show that this imputation is unfounded, to explain my conceptions of his policy, and to demonstrate that it is wise in every aspect, and commends itself to the lovers of the Union and of freedom. There can be no dispute with respect to the object of the war so far as he is concerned. He says, in his Annual Message, that he has been anxious that it "shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore," he adds, "in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent *as the primary object of the contest.*" No one can refuse belief to this utterance. If the President stood on his mere declaration, his life has been so marked by integrity that all men yield implicit faith to his words, as the true index of his heart. But the language truely characterizes his conduct. It has not been attempted to show that he has not endeavored, in every way, to prevent the struggle from degenerating into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle, and, as its first great object, to maintain the integrity of the Union.

But it is objected by some of those who aided in his election that he has not in aid of this object made the war upon the cause of the war, and decreed emancipation by an order as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as an effective agency in suppressing the rebellion.

This measure might unquestionably be justified if it were deemed necessary or expedient for the purpose of accomplishing his object, and if it could be shown that he knew this to be true, he might be arraigned for failing to use this means. But when the record of his opinions is examined, it is easy to understand that he does not consider the measure, which is regarded as so omnipotent by a portion of his friends, as likely to be effective for the purpose, and I think it can be shown that his judgment is probably the most correct.

In his canvass for the Senate with Mr. DOUGLAS, his views respecting the subject of Slavery were fully developed, and though not speaking with reference to the present aspect of affairs, his position then led logically to his present attitude, and shows a far deeper insight into the relations of the subject than any other man of the day had then attained. In his declaration, that above all things he desired "a separation of the black and white races," he showed that he knew that the excitement occasioned at the South by the idea of emancipation was not due to the fears of the loss of property it would occasion to those holding slaves. His birth in a Slave State, and subsequent residence in Indiana and Illinois, among a people a large proportion of whom also sprung from the Slave States and from the non-slaveholders of the Slave States, taught him that the greatest repugnance to this measure was to be found among men who had no such property interest at stake. He knew, also, that these men were for the most part, and the best part, ardently attached to the Union, and especially in those regions of the country where military operations would be difficult.

To superficial observers who believe that the rebellion grew out of Slavery, and is, as they term it, a slaveholder's rebellion, when it is knewn to be true that the non-slaveholding regions of the South are for the Union, it is natural that it should occur to them that the proper course to carry all the non-slaveholders against the rebellion would be to decree emancipation. But a closer scrutiny demonstrates the contrary to be true; such a scrutiny demonstrates that the rebellion originated chiefly with the non-slaveholders resident in the strongholds of the institution, not springing, however, from any love of Slavery, but from an antagonism of race and hostility to the idea of equality with the blacks involved in simple emancipation. This idea among slaveholders was naturally of greater intensity in proportion to the number of slaves about them, and its force in neutralizing Union feeling diminished as we approach the high and mountain regions where the slaves are few.

Every man acquainted with the facts knows that it is fallacious to call this a "slaveholder's rebellion." If such was the fact, two divisions of our army could have suppressed it without difficulty; the negroes themselves could easily put down the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders; but it is a matter of history that the slaveholders, as a body, were the last and most reluctant to join the rebellion. The representative men of that interest, like BADGER of North Carolina, AIKEN of South Carolina, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS of Georgia, struggled as long as there was hope against the rebellion, and for the obvious reason that the entire interests of the slaveholders were put in extreme jeopardy. It was the *negro question* and not the *Slavery question* which made the rebellion—questions entirely different, and requiring entirely different treatment; and it is as necessary to understand the distinction to enable us to deal with it successfully, as it is that the physician should know the disease which he is called on to treat and to cure. If the rebellion was made by two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, for the sake of perpetuating Slavery, then it might be a complete remedy to extirpate the institution; but if the rebellion has grown out of the abhorrence of the non-slaveholders for emancipation and amalgamation, and their dread of "negro equality," how will their discontent be cured by the very measure the mere apprehension of which has driven them into rebellion?

No wise man desires to increase the number of enemies to the State within the hostile regions, or divide its friends outside. Mr. LINCOLN knew that a decree of emancipation simply would certainly have this effect. Such an act he knew was calculated to make rebels of the whole of the non-slaveholders of the South, and at the same time to weaken the sympathy of a large number of the working-men of the North, who are not ready to see their brethren in the South put on an equality with manumitted negroes.

In accordance with this view of the subject, proclaimed before he was named for the Presidency, he has acted since he has been President. To disarm the jealousy of race, which he knew lay at the bottom of the rebellion, he recommended in his first annual Message that homes should be provided in some neighboring country for such of the blacks as should be made free by the events of the contest. But this did not complete his view of the subject. While aware that the chief cause of the rebellion was the antagonism of race, stimulated by the disappointed and defeated politicians, who had made it the source of their power over the Government, he also saw that the progress of events had affected and would still further affect the class who had property interests in the subject. And while it was true that that class had not originated the policy which culminated in the rebellion, they were now involved in it, many of them actually engaged, and all, whether sympathizing with it or not, having their property staked on it, and, therefore, in danger of being drawn into it. To do justice to those who were not engaged in the rebellion, and to prevent them from being drawn into it by their property interest, and invite their coöperation in ridding the country of this disturbing element, he now proposes a measure of compensation for their interests.

If we were called to consider this policy, simply upon its reasonableness abstractly considered, and were devising a scheme for future events, its wisdom would be apparent to all practical men; but it does not rest on such grounds. It is fully vindicated by the condition of things by which we are surrounded. The North is a unit, and the South is divided on the question of the Union. Would the gentlemen who are advertising for a policy for the Administration improve this condition by a policy which would divide our friends and unite the South? They imagine, indeed, that by decreeing emancipation they could get more efficient help from the negroes. If they could show any reason for supposing that the negroes would run away in any greater numbers than they now do, under such a decree, there might be some ground for debate; but there is not the slightest opinion for supposing this. Run as many now, I believe, who can get away. It is only when our armies invade the slave regions that they can get away, and it would still require that the forts they are compelled to build should be taken by our armed men. We could not strengthen ourselves at the South, for we cannot reach the slaves by such a proclamation except by force, and we should add to the force of the free men to oppose us.

These considerations demonstrate that, in a military calculation, the policy to which the President is invited by a portion of his original friends is erroneous.

But many reject arithmetic in considering this policy, and imagine that the inscription of emancipation on our banners would be a talismanic word which would carry victory with it. I doubt whether any better conquering words could be invented than those we now conquer by: the Union, the flag, the Government founded by WASHINGTON, maintained by JACKSON; language which speaks to the hearts of our soldiers, and to the world, of the nationality of the great Republic. I am for the freedom of all races and creeds, and look for the day to come, and that not far distant, when the flag of the Union shall float over no slave, and our country shall be absolutely the land of the free; but the battle now is for the country, and the gallant men who day by day find a bloody winding sheet, give their lives for this cherished idea, and not for the emancipation of the African race.

Having considered the President's policy on the subject of Slavery as a military policy, let us view it in its bearings on the extinction of the institution itself. A brief retrospect is necessary to its comprehension in the present state of the question. It is important, in the first place, to see what was the essential issue in the last Presidential election. I think that it was in effect, whether the minority should govern by making use of the passions connected with the institution of Slavery. I say the passions connected with the institution, and not merely the passions connected with the institution as property or the property interest; and it is all important for a successful solution of the subject, that this distinction should be heeded. It was not, as is sometimes supposed, a slaveholders' rebellion in its origin, for it is matter of fact that the party at the South to which slaveholders as a class were attached was not the Disunonist Party there.

The sensitiveness which enabled the leaders of the Democratic Party in the South at any time to unite the South, by playing on the Slavery chord, was not in the property nerve. It was caused by that morbid condition inseparable from the presence of diverse races in the same community.

To the people of the Union, however, it was not so important how the result was produced; the effect was to disfranchise them. The people had no share in the Government. All power was vested in the clique which dominated in the South. It was to put down this dominion that the organization which elected MR. LINCOLN was formed. It was, therefore, against Slavery, as the governing power of the country, that the Republican Party rose as a national party, and not to abolish Slavery as a local institution. This was not only avowed in the platform of the party, but it is manifest that whether the leaders of that party were sincere or not, the people who gave them power were sincere. We have but to consider their conduct to see that they at least were sincere, and it is of no moment to consider whether the leaders were so or not. There is no mistaking their purpose in the matter. This is demonstrated by their action in relation to the compromise of 1850. The terms of that compromise were not satisfactory to the North. But as, by common consent, it was understood to have settled all Slavery questions, they accepted it as a means of preventing Slavery issues, and thereby to put down Slavery as a governing power of the Federal Government. That this is true, is demonstrated by the fact that their public men, who truly represented the public will, in contesting the terms of the compromise, were not countenanced in attempting to disturb the compromise, and lost their positions, and both parties were obliged to proclaim adherence to it in the contest of 1852. So strong was this feeling, that the main reason for the success of the Democrats in that contest was that, being the chief authors of the compromise, they were with reason believed to be more friendly to it than their antagonists.

I had been a proviso man myself from the start, and opposed to the dominion of Slavery, but believed that Gen. PIERCE, who had been a close friend of SILAS WRIGHT, would have sense and patriotism enough to oppose any measure intended to make the Slavery question so as to enable the Southern clique to rule the nation. I was deceived and the country was deceived. The universal discontent manifested at his breach of faith to the nation in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise every one remembers; and if I refer to his unenviable position now before the country, it is not in any unkindness of spirit, but for the purpose of vindicating the public judgment upon great public measures.

I know that some persons would explain the acquiescence of the people in the compromise measures of 1850, and their indignation at the repeal of the compromise of 1820, by assuming that the people were fickle and deficient in judgment, thinking that those only were logical and consistent who resisted both these measures, and who would have persisted in making issues on those measures after they were passed. But it is just that difference between the people and that class of persons which marks the difference in the objects of the people and the objects of this class. The people of the Union have been willing to leave it to the people of the States affected by it to deal with the institution, but unwilling that it should be extended, and unwilling to have the institution made use of to control the Federal Government. The ultra Anti-Slavery men go further, and coöperate with the slave interest in making questions affecting Slavery, but for directly the contrary purpose. Now, the masses of the people do not participate in the objects either of those who wish to make the Government of the Union the active agent to extend or to abolish Slavery, not because they are indifferent whether the institution continues to exist or not; on the contrary, they are most anxious to see Slavery extinguished, and are ready to coöperate generously in the work, but they are law-abiding, and know that by law it belongs to the Governments of the States to decide that question.

The Slavery Government was broken down by the election of LINCOLN by the people of the North, and they had a right to break it down; and, in my judgment, the effect will be to extinguish Slavery, not because the General Government can or will be used to decree abolition. The fact, however, will follow, because it will work a complete change in the tactics of the ambitious men of the South. No sane man believes Slavery a good thing, and the revolution in opinion on this subject, which MR. HUNTER said in one of his last speeches in the Senate, had taken place there within the last twenty years, does not prove, to my mind, that he or the people have had a new revelation and a new code of ethics, or different consciences than the fathers whose teaching they have come to disregard. An examination of the facts will show only this, that the Calhounites discovered, not that Slavery was the moral and economical blessing they professed to believe it, but that the morbid feeling engendered by it might be turned to their account in securing them political power. That was the good and the only good there was in it; and this being the only consideration with them, it came to be regarded as the only true basis of Government; and this theory, which was boldly announced by MR. CALHOUN, in 1837, was confirmed by the success which attended them till 1860. Nor are they a peculiar class of politicians in thinking that an institution which gives them political power is a divine institution. All the aristocrats of England, with rare exceptions, think that primogeniture is equally divine; and it was argued in Parliament, with more earnestness, eloquence and learning, to show that the rotten borough system was the source of English power and prosperity, than was ever exhibited in Congress to show that Slavery was the secret of the marvelous greatness and growth of America. The source of these strange perversions of reason is obviously the same. It was merely because Slavery, in the one case, and the rotten borough system in the other, gave the orator of his party political power. But now the scepter of Slavery is broken, and its empire can never be restored. Even as a personal relation, it is out of date in this age of the world, and strangely out of place in America, and nothing but the despotism it temporarily possessed could have prevented its destruction by the enlightenment and moral pressure of the age. But when to the catalogue of wrongs inflicted by it upon the nation, and especially upon the laboring millions of our own race in the midst of whom it exists, is added to the crime of this rebellion, no one can doubt that its doom is decreed.

But the question comes, By whom is this decree to be executed? I reply, it can only be done by the constitutional authorities. But will they do it? I have already said they would; and my belief is, that any assumption of authority to expedite it may stay the work, and might restore the slave dynasty again temporarily to power; and, indeed, the talk of such usurpation has already given hopes of restoration, and lead, I hear, to what may be called a Jacobite conference in these Halls. It was not love for the King, but impatience engendered by the senseless rigor of the Puritans, that brought back CHARLES II. to England. If the Pro-Slavery Democracy is restored to power, it will be by similar folly on the part of the most extreme opponents of Slavery. It is a local institution; and while opinion and external power can and must aid in its eradication, yet from the very nature of the subject it is only by the coöperation of the local authorities it can be effectively dealt with; and the rebellion, though it intensifies and consolidates opinion against the institution, does not remove the necessity for this coöperation. But this coöperation is easily secured. It needs only the will to secure it, to find the way to secure it. A manifestation of the spirit of justice on the part of the nation, and a disposition to do unto the people of the South as the people of the North would be done by under similar circumstances, is all that is necessary. If I am asked to be more specific in defining the policy this spirit would beget, I point you to the policy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If the Republicans had proclaimed that policy, I verily believe we should not have had this rebellion: and if it can even now be recognized by Congress, I believe it will save the blood of many of our soldiers, and soon bring us peace and good-will, and speedy emancipation beside.

Many assume that MR. LINCOLN'S programme of conciliation by separation of the races is inadequate, because the blacks are so numerous that they cannot all be removed, and time will be required to remove even a small portion of them. They argue that because the Liberian colony has failed to attract the freed negro population in any considerable numbers, that any schemes of colonization must also be a failure. There is a vast difference, however, between the idea of being colonized on our own continent, under our own flag, and being buried in Africa. It is the difference between life and death, home and banishment.

The fact that even now many of these persons are going to Hayti, and that multitudes of them have for years been looking out for an asylum in some neighboring country, has not attracted the attention of those who have not been interested in the subject. They do not know that a Delegate Convention was held at Cleveland by them in the year 1857, to consider the subject, and a Commission appointed to examine and report. I was not aware of this myself when I made my first speech in the House, in 1858, on the subject. That and other speeches attracted the attention of these people, and I have since been furnished with copies of their proceedings, and received letters from their leading men, evincing not only the deepest interest in the subject, but displaying a comprehensive knowledge of it, which shows that they have men among them fitted to be the founders of a new nationality. I was assured by the organ of this Convention that if the Government would act on my proposition, he was already authorized to speak for five thousand persons, who had some means, who would embrace it in the first year. I do not myself doubt that ten times that number would be found in the first year, and that the establishment of such a colony would be followed by an outpouring of this population like the outpouring of the Mississippi when a crevasse is opened. It is indeed so manifest that this population tends by nature to that region, that I could as soon doubt that water would seek its level when permitted to flow, as that this race would not seek its natural home when permitted to go there.

The census shows that it gravitates to the tropics, so that, even under existing conditions, it is but a question of time; and that it will free itself when it gets there, we also have seen, so irresistible is natural law. Mr. LINCOLN only proposes to obey this natural and irresistible law and facilitate its operations. It is the disregard of it which has created the disorder under which the body politic is now suffering. Can it be doubted that the fever will abate rapidly when his policy is adopted? And, indeed, such is the nature of the case that I feel warranted in saying that the disturbance will cease as soon as it is known that the nation has accepted Mr. LINCOLN'S policy, and before a single negro has left the Union. The outbreak, as I have already said, sprang from the convictions in the common mind in the disturbed regions that the negroes were to be liberated and put upon an equal footing with the whites. The mere idea of this amalgamation was instrumental in producing the rebellion. There was no actual emancipation. The idea of the separation of the race is a complete antidote to that poison.

It is the duty of the National Government to make the provision Mr. LINCOLN recommends. That Government alone has the control of our external relations, and, therefore, the States could never be relieved of this race without the action of the Federal Government. And I will take the occasion to say that, in my judgment, the Representatives of the North will very soon find that they will be called on to act by their own people. The contrabands are going North, and it will soon be demonstrated, I think, that the working men of the South do not differ from their brethren of the North, in desiring that this population shall be provided with a more suitable home than is to be found among the white population. The wisdom of Mr. LINCOLN'S policy will vindicate itself then, if not before.

The efficacy of Mr. LINCOLN'S proposition to give pecuniary aid to such of the States as may wish to embrace the emancipation policy is also questioned. If that proposition stood alone, there would be reason for this. And it is because the venerable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. WICKLIFFE,) who I believe truly reflects the feelings of the Union slaveholders of his State and section, did not consider it only as a part of the President's policy, that he regarded it with disfavor. I judge so, indeed, without having conferred with him upon the subject; but I feel some confidence in the opinion, because while he differed on other points of public policy with his distinguished brother, the late ROBERT WICKLIFFE, upon matters pertaining to Slavery, these was, I believe, an accordance of views. If I am right in this impression, then I am authorized to say that the views of the President, taken as a whole, will be accepted by that gentleman; for I received a letter from his brother in 1858, warmly sustaining those views as explained by me in my speech of that year; and I will take occasion to say, that although Mr. ROBERT WICKLIFFE was never a member of Congress, or otherwise engaged in administering the Federal Government, yet he was among the foremost of those extraordinary statesmen and lawyers who have rendered the State of Kentucky so illustrious in the history of the Union. He was the compeer of the great JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, HENRY CLAY, HARDIN, BLEDSOE, and other great minds who have passed from the scene.

I am not of those who believe that it is impossible for this Government to put down this rebellion and emancipate the slaves or make any other disposition of them which may seem good. That opinion has been put forward generally by those who did not wish to see the rebellion put under foot. I observe that much has been said by the English Press to the effect that this Government could never subjugate the seceded States, and we can appreciate the sincerity of their declarations when we consider that the British Government itself holds nearly two hundred millions of people in the very condition to which some of its public men declare that this Government cannot subject the seceded States. So far as physical power is concerned, I have never doubted the ability of this Government to reduce the seceded States and subject them to any terms we may choose to dictate; but I contend that we cannot subjugate them without maintaining a vast army and without changing the very form of our Government. We cannot emancipate the slaves of the South and maintain them in the condition of freemen upon the soil of these States without the presence of an immense force equal to that which is required to set them free. It cannot be done because no law can be executed which is against the sense of the people of a community without the application of force. This is illustrated by the Fugitive Slave law, which has been held to be constitutional, and which is acquiesced in by a very large majority of the people of the North, and yet it has been evaded and resisted, and its execution in almost every given instance costs the Government more than the value of the slave rendered up under it. This is because the law is repugnant to the moral sense of a large body of the Northern people. How will you execute a decree of emancipation which will set free the slaves of the South upon the soil and among a people the whole body of whom are opposed to it, and who have taken up arms in rebellion against this very idea of negro equality? It can only be done by the presence of an immense army, sufficient to prevent the white race from reënslaving the black, and by waging a constant war upon the people of our race for the protection of the black race. How long would it be endured by the Northern people that a war should be waged upon the people of their own race at the South to make the blacks their equals? I do not believe that any party could retain power at the North upon such an issue. We should not overlook another consideration in dealing with this subject. Our armies are composed of men, and men act alike under similar circumstances. Northern men in the South are not noted for any particular prejudice against Slavery, and the soldiers whom it will be necessary to maintain at the South in order to secure the freedom of the enfranchised slaves, may come to look upon the matter in a different light, and the result may be simply a change of masters for the slaves. It is notorious that the contrabands are now the servants of our soldiers.

We can make emancipation acceptable to the whole mass of non-slaveholders at the South by coupling it with the policy of colonization. The very prejudice of race which now makes the non-slaveholders give their aid to hold the slave in bondage will then induce them to unite in a policy which will rid them of the presence of the negroes; and, as nine out of ten of the white people of the South are non-slaveholders, and as the right of suffrage is almost unlimited, it is easy to see what will be the result.

It is objected, however, that we have no right to remove the negroes from their own country against their will. I do not believe that compulsory colonization is necessary to the ultimate success of this plan; but neither do I regard it with any abhorrence. On the contrary, I look upon it as the greatest boon we can confer upon this race—greater by far than the gift of personal freedom in a land in which they must forever remain in a condition of social inferiority, among a people who will treat them with every imaginable indignity.

Contrast this with the policy which will build them up as a great nationality, in a country peculiarly adapted to their physical organization, in which their natural vigor and endurance make them superior to all other races, and whose vegetable and mineral wealth exceeds that of any other portion of the world.

Events are now transpiring on this continent, beyond the limits of our own country, which have a bearing upon this question, almost as significant as those which are taking place upon our own soil. The nations of Europe have seized upon the moment of our great troubles to interfere in the affairs of the feeble Republics of the South, and to establish thrones to be upheld by European policy, and to be subservient to the commercial power of Europe. The fact that the time of our own weakness has been chosen for this attempt, is of itself sufficient to prove to these American States that heretofore the moral power of this Republic has alone sustained them against European rapacity, and the effect has already been to restore to us the good will which we had forfeited by the filibuster schemes of the Slavery Governments which have so long dominated this Republic.

With the end of this rebellion will return the power and influence which will enable us to liberate Mexico from her threatened dangers; will return, also, in its fullness, the confidence and good will of that people, and of all her kindred races of the Central and South American States. They will all need the fostering care and kindness of our Government to assist in organizing their own strength and maintaining stable Governments. With the restoration of good feeling will revive the commercial intercourse which once existed between these people and our own, and which was lost to us when they became alienated by the injustice and outrages of our late fillibustering rulers.

It is in this gorgeous region of the American tropics that our freedmen will find their homes, among a people without prejudice against their color, and to whom they will carry and impart new energy and vigor in return for the welcome which will greet them, as the pledge of the future protection and friendship of our great Republic.

I look with confidence to this movement as the true and only solution of this question—a question by which the life of the nation has been so often put in peril—a movement by which two races of men will be delivered from an unhappy conjunction, fatal to both, and by which two empires are to be established to bless mankind by their beneficent influences through all future time.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOS. 32, 33. *On Demurrer*—418, 429, 433, 438, 40, 446, 470, 471, 481, 490, 491, 493, 354, 191, 3, 486, 488, 494, 451, 317, 208, 123.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—NOS. 1386, 1882, 1450, 1624, 1866, 690, 1860, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1924, 1926, 1932, 1938, 1940, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1956.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—NOS. 1571, 1721, 1411, 2783, 1187, 1163, 1033, 2181, 3006, 659, 1739, 3049, 223. *Part II.*—NOS. 1754, 660, 3394, 1818, 1828, 1064, 294, 1650, 3498, 2770, 1762, 1834.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—One hour causes, NOS. 992, 1494, 1905, 1915, 1815, 1916, 1968, 2049, 2051, 2052, 2058. *Part II.*—NO. 2068.

Hotel-Keepers and their Guests—Liability of the Former for Money Stolen from the Latter from Rooms in the Hotel.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company vs. *Simeon Leland et al.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $228, which was alleged to have been stolen from the pocket of one James Patton, an agent of the Company, while he was a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, of which the defendants were the proprietors.

The facts as alleged were that Patton became a guest of defendants, Aug. 30, 1857, and applied for, but failed to obtain, an opportunity to deposit his money in defendants' safe; that he was put into a parlor or reading-room, occupied by several persons, to sleep, and while asleep his money was stolen from him.

The defence set up was a denial of the complaint. The cause was tried at the Circuit, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed. Defendants appealed to this Court on the ground that plaintiffs did not show that they had a corporate existence, and that the authority of Patton to act as the agent of the Company had not been shown. The principal point of the respondents was that the existence of a corporation need not be proved on the trial unless the defendants shall have pleaded in abatement or in bar that the plaintiffs are not a corporation.

Decision reversed and a new trial ordered.

D. Jno. Baker for plaintiffs; Sickles & Cushing for defendants.

Verdict against a City Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Jane C. Englebrecht vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff claimed to recover of the Company damages for injuries sustained, as alleged, by reason of the negligence of one of their conductors.

The plaintiff was stepping off the rear platform of the car, which had been stopped to let a lad off, when, as claimed, it was started, throwing her down, and injuring her seriously.

The defence was that the plaintiff should have notified the conductor of her desire to get off, and an allegation that her failing to do so was such negligence leading to the accident, on her part, as to bar her recovery.

The jury, however, gave the plaintiff a verdict for $300.

J. C. Dimmick and W. C. Carpenter for plaintiff; H. W. Robinson and James M. Smith, Jr., for defendants.

Alleged Conversion—A Jerseyman's Complaint.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Samuel D. Haring vs. *Joseph Shannon.*—This was an action for alleged fraud in obtaining nineteen head of cattle. The plaintiff, who resides at Bergen, New-Jersey, alleged that in November, 1859, the defendant wrongfully took the cattle from him, and converted them to his own use, and that they were worth $645. The defense set up a denial, and alleged that the cattle were paid for by an order on one PUNDY, which was verbally accepted. The defendant also alleged that the transactions were in good faith, and without any intention on his part to defraud the plaintiff.

Verdict not in.

N. Smith, for plaintiff; Sweeny, and R. H. Shannon, for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People vs. *John Cole.*—The prisoner was indicted for the murder of Thomas Morton. Cole, who is apparently about 47 or 48 years of age, was foreman in the kindling-wood factory of John T. Williams, corner of Horatio and Washington streets, this City. On the evening of Christmas last, about 5½ o'clock, he, in company with Wade Fielder, a carman, was walking down Greenwich-street, near the lower corner of King-street, when deceased and one Fay met them, and struck and pushed them, as is contended. Offensive language was used, and a *melée* followed, during which Morton was stabbed, and died from the wound shortly after the parties were taken to the station-house. A knife having blood on it was found on the person of the prisoner. Fay was searched, and a pair of brass or copper knuckles found on him. Fielder was considerably injured on the face.

Prisoner proved an excellent character for peace and quietness.

The case was ably summed up for the prisoner by Henry L. Clinton, Esq., and on behalf of the people by the District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall.

After an able and impartial charge from Judge BARNARD, the jury retired, and, after an absence of some two hours, rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

The Court, in view of the prisoner's previous good character and the recommendation of the jury, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the City Prison.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, James Garland, indicted with Charles McGinnis and George Allen, for burglary in the first degree, was convicted of an attempt at burglary in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Moran pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Charles Rheinhardt was tried for keeping a disorderly house, and acquitted.

The following sentences were passed upon persons previously convicted: Henry Hill, for attempt at burglary in the third degree, Penitentiary six months; James Diviney, for the same offence, House of Refuge.

Disagreed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Hugh Robinson vs. *Wright Gillies and James Gillies.*—The plaintiff in this case sued to recover damages for the loss of an arm, alleged to have been occasioned by the negligence of their agents. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday.

The jury now disagreed, and were discharged.

Legal Notices.

SUPERIOR COURT.

By special order, the General Term will be held only on Saturday during the May term.

The Special Term will be held in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen in the City Hall—will open at 11 o'clock.

Four trial terms will be held:

Part I.—In Room No. 11 in the brown-stone building.

Part II.—In Room No. 16 in the brown-stone building.

Part III.—In the General Term room, corner of Chambers and Centre streets.

Part IV.—In the room underneath the General Term room, corner of Chambers and Centre streets.

The Chambers will be held in the room formerly occupied by the Special Term, in the building corner of Chambers and Centre streets—open from 10 to 3 o'clock.

All motions, &c., will be heard at Chambers during this May term.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

The Calendar of Short Causes will be called on Thursday, 17th inst., Friday, 18th inst., being Good Friday. NATH. JARVIS, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Balcom.

Morton et al. vs. *Sands et al.*—Demurrer to answer sustained; but leave given to defendants to amend the answer, on payment of cost.

Barnard et al. vs. *Kerster.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs; but leave given to amend, on payment of costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

In re. Petition of Laurent Porral.—Let an order be granted, requiring the Attorney to pay the amount collected on a personal demand, or show cause on the first Monday inst., why an attachment should not issue against him.

Cunningham et al. vs. *Chamberlain.*

Porral vs. *Demure et al.*—Motion denied.

Morris vs. *Way et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs, to abide events.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Motion granted.

Anna Barry vs. *John Barry et al.*—Motion granted, with leave to renew.

Jones vs. *Davies.*—Motion granted to vacate attachment.

Home Insurance Company vs. *Bridge et al.*; *Clapp et al.* vs. *Wells*; *Blake et al.* vs. *Sturgis, Jr. et al.*; *Rose et al.* vs. *Steimer et al.*; *Roediger* vs. *Rodiger.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Before Justice Ingraham.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Schuyler et al.*—Case and amendments settled.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Case settled, (also memoranda for counsel.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Palmer vs. *Adams and White.*—Order settled. Opinion on file with Special Term Clerk.

Wright vs. *Weeks, &c.*—Order of substitution granted.

Stone vs. *King—Bingham* vs. *Hill.*—Order of substitution granted in these cases.

Ganlet vs. *Asseller and Meyer.*—Order settled. Opinion on file with Special Term Clerk.

Before Justice Barbour.

Weesley vs. *Osborn.*—Order of substitution granted.

Before Justice Monerief.

Mack vs. *Cohen et al.*—Order granted.

Wright, Appellant, vs. *Weeks et al. Respondents.*—Motion granted on terms, &c.

Lockwood et al. vs. *Rothschild et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, findings, &c., on file.

Before Justice White.

Forgay et al vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—Extra allowance of 5 per cent. on $6,250 granted to the plaintiffs, who are limited to one bill of costs against all the defendants. Addition findings on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Gilbert vs. *The Sullivan Manufacturing Company.*—Default opened. Cause to be tried on the 17th April, 1862.

Before Judge Hilton.

Stewart vs. *Colt.*—Judgment settled.

Before Judge Brady.

Hoyt vs. *Converll.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

Quinlan vs. *Van Schaick, &c.*—Motion denied without costs, on the ground that it does not clearly appear that an assignment was made of the judgment.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, THIS DAY. APRIL 16, 1862.

FIRST BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s '81		100	do
100,000 U. S.		6,000	do
11,000 U. S.		3,000	do
3,000		15,000	Ohio State 6s '81, 100
1,000 Ill. Canal B. '60	87½	10,000	do
5,000 Ill. Cou. B. 1862	89	10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.
2,000 Ill. War Loan	88½	95	Pacific M. S. Co
5,000 do	88½	200	do
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55½	50	do
5,000 do	b30 56½	250	do
10,000 Virginia State 6s	57	100	do
5,000 N. C. State 6s	63	50	do
5,000 Missouri State 6s	49¾	50	do
5,000 do	b30 50	50	do
13,000 do	49½	30	New-York Cen. R.
1,000 Brook'n C. W. L.	100¾	50	do
1,000 Hud. R. S. F. 8s	100	50	do
2,000 Mich. C. & R. C. 1st		150	Erie Railway
M. S. F. Con. Bs	s10 97½	10	do
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8		100	do
c. Bonds	95½	50	do
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	74¾	40	Erie Railway pref.
3,000 do	74¾	150	do
2,000 N. I. 1st Mtg	93	40	Harlem R. preferred
5,000 Ill. C. R. Bds	85½	200	Mich. Cen. Railroad
1,000 Chi. & N. W. m	42	50	M. S. & N. I. Cons.
5,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1m	89½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. pm.
3,000 N. J. Cen. 1 m	105	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1 m	78	25	do
10 Merchants' Bank	94	50	Gal. & Chic. R.
25 Phœnix Bank	93¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R. ex div
100 do	94		
5 Bk. of Commerce	93	200	do
15 do	88¾	25	do
5 Metropolitan Bk	97	300	do
5 Manuf. & Mer. Bk	80	50	Chic. & R. I. R.
50 Hud. Riv. R.	36	25	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pre
50 do	35¾	15	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pre
100 do	35¾		

10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	91	
95	Pacific M. S. Co	103¾	
200	do	104	
50	do	s10. 103¾	
50	do	s10. 103¾	
250	do	b30. 103¾	
100	do	s30. 103¾	
50	do	s30. 103¾	
50	do	s30. 103¾	
30	New-York Cen. R.	82¾	
50	do	s60. 82¾	
50	do	82¾	
150	Erie Railway	38¾	
10	do	38¾	
100	do	b30 38¾	
50	do	38¾	
40	Erie Railway pref.	61	
150	do	b30 61¼	
50	Harlem R. preferred	20¾	
200	Mich. Cen. Railroad	88	
50	M. S. & N. I. Cons.	88	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. pm.	84	
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¼	
25	do	61¼	
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 61¼	
400	Clev. & Tol. R. ex div	42¾	
200	do	s30 42¾	
300	do	b30 42¾	
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	54¾	
25	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pre	79	
15	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pre	56¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$55,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	93¾	150	Pacific M. S. Co
5,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	93¾	100	do
10,500 do	93¾	50	do
3,000 U. S. 6s '65. Cou	99¾	50	do
9,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	55¾	50	do
10,000 do	b60 55¾	50	do
1,000 do	56¼	25	do
8,000 do	56¼	150	do
2,000 Missouri S. 6s	49¾	5	N. Y. Cen. R.
3,000 do	b30 50	50	do
5,000 do	49¾	50	Hud. Riv. R.
$9,600 Ill. War Loan	88¼	50	do
1,000 N. Y. Cen.

...ery, sugar, slowly at 61 12½ ₱ ...

...Coal—Scotch is selling at 650.; Lump ...Blue, and Glen's Falls Joenis at 61@61 12½ ...

...Coal—Lehigh in request and are stiffly held. Cut...

...Coffee—Rio is firm and in more demand ...@13c. ₱ lb. FLOUR—Sales 2,000 bbls. at $12 62½@12 75 for Mess; $12 25@13 75 ...Mess; and $10@10 37½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. ...Meal is nominal. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at ...@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. ...Bacon continues in request at full rates; sales, 650 ...at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard is less buoyant in ...price; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c. ...@8c. ₱ lb. Wool is in request and is steady; sales ...over 400 bales, at 41@42c. for extra ...Mess, and $12 25@13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime ...Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@23 50 ₱ tc. Beef ...Hams, $17@17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair re...quest, at 9c.@13c. for poor to choice Western, and ...15c.@20c. for State, ₱ lb. State Cheese is in good ...demand at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 bags East India at $5 25@5 ₱ ...

SALT—Has been generally inactive, yet quoted ...steady.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in fair request at ...@4½c., and Nitrate Soda at 3½c.@3½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is inquired for, and is now quoted ...@6½c. ₱ lb. Rough Flax is quiet at $2 10@$2 25 ...bushel. Timothy is neglected at $1 75@$2 ₱ bushel. ...Canada Linseed, $2 10@$2 20 ₱ bushel.

STEARINE—Are inactive at former rates.

SUGARS—Sales, 576 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@ ...7¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales were reported of 10,000 mats Cassia, but without particulars.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The market continues inactive, and will remain so until the tax bill is settled. Sales 45 ...bds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@13c.; 74 bbls. Havana at ...@16c., 50 bbls. damaged Sagua, at auction, 17c.@18c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,650 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business was reported to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk ...and bags, 5d.@5½d., Corn, 4½d.@5d., ₱ bushel; Beef, ...3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 1s. 9d.@2s.; Bacon and ...Lard, 15s.@17s. 6d., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter ...and Cheese, 20s.; Tallow, 12s. 6d.@15s. ₱ ton. For ...Glasgow—Flour, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d., ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tc.; ...Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d., and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@ ...25s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, ...1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ...@5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@28s., ...and (by steamer, 55s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., ...and by steamer, 47s. 6d.@48s. 6d.; and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been bark *Carlotta*, 610 tons, to Wellington and one other port in New-Zealand, thence to one port in New South Wales, thence ...to China and back to New-York, $18,500, or if to ...London or Montreal, $20,500; a ship, 672 tons, from Havana to Falmouth for orders, usual privileges, £2 10s., and 5s.@7s. 6d. more if to Baltic ports, two, 960 and 996 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3 10s.; a brig, 175 tons, to Rio Grande and back, 62 12½ ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 206 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a ...barn, schooner, 445 tons, (now at Boston) from Sagua ...to a port north of Hatteras, $5 ₱ hhd.; a Br. brig, 147 ...tons, to St. Kitts, 75c. ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 97 tons, to Nassau, N. P., and back, $550; ship *Wanderer*, 1,197 tons, to Shanghai, and ship *John Tucker*, (now at Boston), 996 tons, to San Francisco, on terms not transpired.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 16
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Ericsson	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Hermonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 19
St. George	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 23
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INVALID.—YOU WILL GET THE RECEIPT FOR a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all lung affections, by sending to D. ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., N. Y. He sends it free. Write for it. It has cured thousands.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE FIRST RESpectability would like to open a correspondence with a lady of the same character, with a view to matrimony. She must be intelligent and refined, and of prepossessing appearance; age not over twenty-one. Any lady answering the above requirements will confer a favor on the undersigned by addressing him in sincerity. Address LESTER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISania, near a Railroad depôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

RARE BARGAIN.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE in the country—80 acres of choice land—buildings large and superior; an orchard of good fruit; grounds ornamented with forest and evergreen trees, and whole farm washed by a fine stream. Situated in Southern New-York, not far from the New-York and Erie Railroad; has cost the present owner nearly $16,000. It is incumbered for $3,000. It can be had, if applied for soon, for $1,000 above the incumbrances. Terms of payment liberal. Apply to A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 196 Broadway, or to Col. J. B. ROYCE, or C. T. LEONARD, Esq., Berkshire, Tioga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CATSKILL.—A large double house, situate on the hill, a short distance from the River. There are two parlors, with folding doors, a library and dining-room on the first floor, five bedrooms and linen-room on the second-floor, and servants' rooms in the attic. The situation commands a fine view of the mountains and the river. The above premises will be let with or without the furniture. Address J. A. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

MOST BEAUTIFUL LOCATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT—On the Palisades fronting on the Hudson; also, from five to fifty-acre plots, near depôts, churches, schools, &c., (Northern New-Jersey Railroad.) Location and views unsurpassed. For sale or exchange for City property on favorable terms.

S. & W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 132 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A DElightfully situated house and garden, with an abundance of fruit, and from one to five acres of land, if desired, adjoining and overlooking the beautiful village of Plainfield, N. J.; 28 miles from the City, and within ten minutes' walk of the depôt. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO RENT.—A DWELLING VERY PLEASANTLY located on Golden hill, Bridgeport, Conn., with fine grounds and gardens; will be rented on moderate terms to a good tenant, for the summer months; longer if desired, with or without furniture; gas, hot and cold water in each story of the house; bath room, &c. Address, Box No. 2,032 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, several very desirable country seats in Westchester County, located on the line of the New Haven Railroad and Long Island Sound. For particulars, inquire of J. S. ALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., A HOUSE HAVING Twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the depôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET—NEAR HIGH BRIDGE STEAMBOAT landing, a house with eleven rooms, and carriage-house, a good spring of water, and cistern. Inquire of Capt. DALY, at No. 101 Front-st., or on the premises, on Westchester side, where the Captain now lives.

RAVENSWOOD.—TO LET OR LEASE, A VERY desirable large country seat, near the East River, with 1½ or 13 acres, with carriage-house, garden, shade shrubbery, fruit in abundance. Apply to J. C. MALLORY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 4, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT, TASTY RESIdence, with half an acre of choice garden, fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c., all in perfect order; beautifully situated, convenient to the City, (Westchester County); $6,500.

S. & W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—OPPOSITE DEPOT, 12 miles from this City, a dwelling, containing eight rooms and garden. Rent, $200. Apply on premises, of MISS MUNSON, or of JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, A SMALL HOUSE with ¾ of an acre, six rooms, large closets, shade trees, &c., within three minutes' walk of junction depôt. Rent $176. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, near the premises.

TO RENT—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, A cottage of seven rooms, with garden attached, half a mile from the river. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, Agent, No. 88 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 149 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FARMS AND VILLAGE LOTS FOR CITY PROPERTY.

...acres of very choice ...timber, water, &c. There ...second apple trees, now in ...cherries, quinces and ...small variieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Rent, &c. It is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address

DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Peekskill, commanding one of the finest views on the river, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. The temperature of the house is equalized throughout by steam heating apparatus placed in all the rooms and halls. It has, besides, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, range, stationary washtubs, speaking-tubes, bells, and all other possible conveniences of a modern house. The stables and outbuildings are large and commodious. A fine garden, well stocked with fruits of various kinds, and about 17 acres of choice land. The house will be let furnished if desired. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. C. TOWNSEND, on the premises, or to Judge NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st., or JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIdence, location high and commanding, the finest on the banks of the Hudson River; delightful walks and shower houses, romantic scenery, river four miles wide, splendid view down the Hudson of 30 miles, boating, bathing, &c.; fruit of all kinds, peaches, apples, pears, dwarf and standard plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, Lawton blackberries, currants, &c.; house contains on first floor, four large rooms, butler's pantry, with dumb-waiter, hot and cold water, &c.; on second floor, 7 bedrooms, and bathroom, water-closet, &c.; basement, two kitchens, milk-room, wash-room, with stationary washtubs and cellars; water throughout the house, country perfectly healthful and salubrious; rent will be very moderate to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. LUTHER HAMILTON, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR sale, in the village of Fairfield, Conn., late the residence of Mr. Jonathan Gillett; a complete establishment in all particulars. The house is large and elegantly finished, including gas. The stables and out-buildings are ample, comprising all that is required for a first-class place. The house stands upon a portion of four acres, laid out very beautifully and fully shaded with evergreen and other trees. The place contains the general varieties of fruit. Are also attached four acres of pasture-ground, which extends to a road in the rear. This property lies within one-half mile of Long Island Sound, furnishing unrivaled bathing, and is about ten minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven depôt. Address inquiries to O. S. BUTTS, Postmaster, Fairfield House.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS.—A most substantial frame and brick house, cottage style, 36x34 feet, adapted for either a Summer or Winter residence, and suitable for a genteel family; 14 rooms, gas, furnace, bath, water closet, hot and cold water, plenty of trees, stable and out-buildings, and large lot; situation elevated, with beautiful prospect, and neighborhood pleasant and healthy; less than an hour from the City; commutation, $50. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¾ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large outbuildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.

SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, AT BRIAR CLIFF, ONE mile from depôt, Sing Sing; rent $250; 6 rooms, and dining-room, kitchen and cellar; garden, stocked with small fruits; stable, if required; fine view of Hudson River; near the Episcopal church. Also, a house to let, No. 151 West 12th-st, with all modern improvements. Apply to W. H. BRINCKERHOFF, Sun Mutual Ins. Co., No. 49 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NYACK, Rockland County, 15 minutes' walk from the landing, a nice house, containing ten rooms, and carriage house attached, with a large garden, containing grape vines and fruit trees in abundance; a range in the kitchen, and a fine well of water at the door. The house commands a fine view of the Hudson. Rent, $200. Apply to T. TASMAN, Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack.

WEST MORRISANIA, NEAR HARLEM STEAMBOATS.—A neat, convenient residence, delightfully situated; two minutes from station; in complete order; eight rooms; barn, quarter-acre, large shade trees, fruit, grapes, berries, shrubbery, &c.; below cost, very easy terms. S. ALLAIRE, Great Western Ins. Co., No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FURNISHED—A very desirable country house in Westchester County, with two acres of land, stables, ice-house, &c., and good garden. The property is two minutes' walk from depôt, and 20 miles from the City Hall. Everything is in complete order, and the house is ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT BELMONT, NEAR FORDHAM—An elegant villa, with about one acre of land, containing 14 rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full-grown, bearing fruit trees, grapevines and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

TO LET IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—A VERY desirable two-story and attic frame house with lot and garden 50 by 200 feet; location one of the best in the village; possession 1st May next; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., or GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st, New-York City.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—A desirable residence at Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas-furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—THE LARGE dwelling-house occupied by the subscriber, on Grand-st., fifteen rooms, hot air furnace, stationary washtubs, hot and cold water throughout the house, bathroom, and about one acre of rich ground, plenty of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, grapevines, etc.; also several smaller houses. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

RESIDENCE IN RYE TO LET OR LEASE.—Pleasantly situated near the depôt. The house is large, double, convenient, mostly furnished, and having over twenty rooms; stable and other outbuildings; fruit and shrubbery abundant, pure water and nine acres of land. Rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—Furnished or unfurnished, in the near vicinity of Messrs. Jas. Brown, Dunning Dewer, Mrs. James G. King and others; the dwelling is large, the grounds in order, outbuildings, &c., &c., finely shaded and fruited. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE country seats to be found within 30 miles of New-York City, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Complete with every modern improvement. For full particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW Canaan, Conn. House, barn, &c., (new,) with two acres; fruit trees, fine garden, two wells; beautiful, healthy location; 18 acres adjoining, if wanted. Will be sold low. Call at Piano Rooms, No. 246 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

BAY VIEW HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished—situate on New-York Bay, about 3 miles from Brooklyn ferries (only 35 minutes' ride by city cars.) Three acres of choice land, fruits, barn, stables, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF Rahway, a modern-built house with ten rooms and kitchen; the house has gas throughout; attached is a splendid garden, containing a variety of choice fruit; stable to let with the above, if desired. Inquire of J. C. RUNKLE, No. 28 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

TO LET, AN EXCELLENT TWO-STORY STONE house, with a large garden, lawn, &c.; beautifully situated on the Bronx River, in the village of West Farms, containing all modern improvements; will be let very low to a good tenant, possession immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

TO LET—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., A COTTAGE house, containing four bedrooms, kitchen and parlor, with an acre of ground, an abundance of fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. C. NICHOLS, at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., New-York, between 8:30 A. M. and 9:30 A. M., daily.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET, A DWELLing house, stable, and five acres of land in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant one mile south from the Hastings depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 34 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET, AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A DESIRABLE house, with garden and stable, pleasantly situated on Green Oak-st. Apply to ALFRED BRIDGMAN, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y., or at the office of A. & W. H. JACKSON, Astoria.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to rent, for the season or by the year, situated at New-Brighton and Castleton, Staten Island. For particulars, apply to N. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 39½ Exchange-place.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

FOR SALE AT DOBBS'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 98 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY HIGH stone stoop, brick house (25x55, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.,) No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 8 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

TO LET, IN JERSEY CITY—ABOUT FIVE minutes from ferry, two three-story and basement brick houses, with modern improvements, and in good condition, Nos. 140 and 144 Grove st., a wide street and in the best neighborhood; rent $400. Apply to CHARLES HOBBS, No. 820 Broadway, New-York; or to Mr McLOUGHLIN, northwest corner of Grove and York sts., Jersey City.

TO LET—IN CANAL-ST., THE SPLENDID WARErooms, on the first and second floors, over the store corner of Canal and Wooster sts.; marble building, thoroughfare equal, and in some respects superior to Broadway for business purposes, lighted by eleven windows, a fine showy entrance on Canal-st.; has gas, Croton water and hatchway on rear entrance. Apply on the premises, in the hat store below.

TO LET.—CANAL, CORNER OF WOOSTER-ST., a basement, a very desirable stand for a trunk store, furniture, tinware, basket and housekeeping articles, hair-dressing and bathing rooms, having two show windows and a wide entrance. Will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, in the store over the basement.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A THREE-STORY house, having gas, Croton water, and every convenience, with a large garden attached. Inquire on the premises northeast corner 126th-st. and 5th-av., or at the office of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high stoop, cornice and in front, and with all modern improvements. To be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET ON SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET, 1½ blocks from Central Park, a medium-sized and very convenient frame house in the centre of 8 lots of ground, containing a garden and a variety of choice fruit, with a stable and chickery on 80th-st. Inquire at No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms, with entire yard, gas in hall, a large yard and its location is unexceptionable; rent $250; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET.—A NEAT, SMALL BRICK HOUSE, with the modern conveniences—water, gas, bath, kitchen-range, &c. No. 423½ Douglass-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, at No. 23 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, or at the East River Bank, No. 889 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, a 5-story and basement brick building, 25 by 80 feet—well lighted and with water on each floor—located within two blocks of the City Hall. Also, store No. 194 Water-st. For particulars apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448, and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x10 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET, By JOHN CAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SNUG TWO-STORY AND attic houses in Greene-st., containing the modern improvements, with fine yards, and rent suited to the times. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $100 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDING, FOOT OF East 23d-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes; will be leased for a term of years, at a low rent. Apply at the office of the Empire Works, foot of East 21th-st.

S. LEGGETT, Superintendent.

COTTAGES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 6 Hanover-place, close to cars, ten minutes to ferries; 11 rooms, court-yard, grapery, range, gas and water. Possession given immediately. Also, other cottages.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES, IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—A two-story and basement house, and a three-story and basement brick house, with gas and water; very desirable location, at a low rent. Apply to JAMES BENSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 94 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 569 Broome-st., on northwest corner of Varick-st, consisting of eight rooms, good basement and cellar. All in perfect order; rent moderate. Apply to J. B. ARCHER, No. 50 Barclay-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn; modern improvements; good neighborhood; to a good tenant, rent $450 per annum. Inquire of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, N. Y.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TAPHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

$375.—TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement house, 21 rooms, large kitchen and cellar, in perfect order; marble mantels, gas, bath, &c. Apply at 231 West 39th-st., near 8th-av. Possession can be had soon, if required.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT (sub-cellar underneath) of a new house, No. 117 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., has marble mantels, grates, gas and Croton water. Rent $23 per month. Apply to No. 305 West 31st-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 118 West 10th-st., near Bleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. BURTON, No. 96 Warren-st., Irving Savings' Institution, or No. 120 West 10th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement houses, Nos. 236 and 238 West 32d-st.; the location is very desirable, and the houses are in good order, and contain all modern improvements. Rent, $650. Apply to T. C. CHURCHILL, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house, No. 289 West 19th-st., having all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; rent $500; possession can be immediately. Inquire of No. 287 West 19th-st., adjoining.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY, BASEMENT AND attic house, No. 201 Hester-st., containing 11 rooms, pantries, &c.; will be rented low to a good tenant. Inquire of JAMES FOUNTAIN, No. 132 Broadway, between 10 and 30 o'clock, or at No. 36 West 10th-st., after 4 P. M.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 171 Amity-st., Brooklyn, near Clinton-st.; convenient to cars and ferries. Rent low. Apply at No. 228 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 73 Greenwich-st., near Perry-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 24th-st.; 25x70, with six-horse power steam-engine.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment, brown-stone house, No. 47 West 13th-st.; will be rented a bargain. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick house, No. 6 Allen-st.; has water and gas, and is adapted to two families. Apply to G. OSTRANDER, Naval-officer, Custom-house.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 76 Christopher-st., near Bleecker-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

HOUSES, NOS. 45, 47 AND 51 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway, and house No. 136 Franklin-st., near Varick-st., to let at low rents. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 6 St. Mark's-place. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 23 West 22d-st.; gas and Croton introduced; house in good order. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house, replete with all modern improvements, No. 169 West 18th-st. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to WASHINGTON SMITH, No. 261 West 18th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway. 25x50. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 189 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE NEAR THE FERRY IN Jersey City. Apply to C. B. DUFF, No. 96 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE BUILDING, No. 181 Pearl-st., corner of Pearl and Cedar sts., now occupied by Durkee & Co.

Also upper part of No. 47 Dey-st.

Also store and basement, No. 2 Cedar-st.

Also store and basement, No. 8 Cedar-st.

Also lofts and offices at No. 142 Broadway.

Also rooms and offices in Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.

Inquire of W. VENVILL, 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of the brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and six closets on each floor; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK houses, Nos. 78, 80 and 84 4th-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.; gas and Croton water introduced; to good tenants would be rented low. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 294 6th-av.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 100 East 19th-st. For terms and admission, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Maiden-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT YONKERS to let to a private family; 12 rooms; gas throughout; shade, shrubbery, garden, etc.; near boats and cars, yet retired; good view of the Hudson; occupied by owner. Rent would be taken in board. Terms reasonable. Address J. J., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., for six months from May 1. A delightful Summer residence, eight minutes' walk from the depôt, having a large garden attached, growing vegetables and fruit for the season, together with barn, hennery, &c.; house old-fashioned, but very convenient, furnished throughout, together with use of a large library. Address, post paid, Box No. 2,218 New-York Post-office, or G. B. WHITTELSEY, Elizabeth.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY-RESidence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 151 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BROOKlyn, in a desirable location, with gas, water, bath-room &c. The owner, a widow with four children, would like to let it to a small family (without other boarders) and board with them. Address, through the Post-office, Box No. 3,988.

ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—Containing twelve rooms, handsomely furnished, stable, 1½ acres of ground, well-laid out, flowers and fruit; the ground is high, the air healthy, and only ten minutes' walk from the depôt, and half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to M. HU

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS.—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PERE O' DAY.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TOODLES—DELICATE GROUND—ROBERT MACAIRE.

DODWORTH'S HALL—DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE: "THE BALL IS UP."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President signed the District of Columbia Emancipation Bill yesterday morning, and accompanied his notice of the fact to Congress with a Message, in which he says he never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District, and had ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there had never been, in his mind, any question upon the subject, except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. He is satisfied that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act. In the matter of compensation, however, it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, but not thereafter, and he points out the fact that there is no saving for minors, *femmes coverts*, insane or absent persons. He presumes this is an omission by mere oversight, and recommends that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

Commodore FOOTE and Gen. POPE are rapidly pushing their way down the Mississippi. A dispatch to the Navy Department announces that FOOTE, with his gunboats, had reached Fort Pillow, at the mouth of the Big Hatchie River, 70 miles above Memphis; and on Monday he had opened fire upon the fort with the mortarboats. He had previously run the batteries of the fort, and secured a position below it,—so that he can fight his gunboats up stream, as he did at Forts Henry and Donelson. In the meantime, Gen. POPE'S forces, which went down the river in transports, had reached a point in Arkansas opposite Fort Pillow, prepared to cooperate with FOOTE in whatever work he might undertake. We shall doubtless immediately hear of the fall of Fort Pillow, as well as of the minor works—Randolph, Wright, Osceola, &c. And then the way will be open for our navy and army to advance upon Memphis and New-Orleans.

A dispatch from Woodstock, Va., announces the capture of sixty-one of ASHBY'S Rebel Cavalry. They were surrounded in a house near Mount Jackson, while at breakfast, and surrendered without firing a shot.

Later reports of the battle of Apache Pass, New-Mexico, prove it to have resulted in a decided National victory. The rebel Texans acknowledged a loss of from three to four hundred killed and wounded, and ninety-three of them were taken prisoners, thirteen of whom are officers. Beside, our forces captured and burned sixty-four wagons, loaded with provisions and ammunition, and killed two hundred mules. Our loss was one hundred and fifty in killed, wounded and missing. The Texans fell back to Santa Fé.

We publish this morning Gen. GRANT'S official report of the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing, with the accompanying documents. It proves the previous reports to have been remarkably correct in most particulars.

Concerning the date of the appearance of Gen. BUELL'S army at Pittsburgh Landing, remarks the Cincinnati *Commercial*, there has been much difference of opinion. A great many are disposed to censure the General as tardy, and consider that he might, with exertions such as the situation demanded, have appeared so as to engage in the battle on Sunday morning. It is evident, however, that the enemy counted upon his further detention. Their cavalry destroyed all the bridges on the route from Columbia to Pittsburgh, and expected to delay his movements until they had crushed GRANT. Parson BROWNLOW, whose knowledge of the country is intimate, states that he was in Nashville when Gen. BUELL left that city, and is surprised that he should have reached Pittsburgh so soon. Not only were the bridges destroyed, but the streams were high, and for fifty miles there was no turnpike, and the rain fell heavily nearly every night, making the dirt roads almost impassable. The soil of the Tennessee bottoms is rich and deep, and the wonder is not that in such weather BUELL was so long on the way, but that he was able to struggle through with his artillery.

Southern papers, received in Washington, intimate that Gen. MITCHEL has taken possession of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, from Newbern, N. C., in 51 hours, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings as passengers a number of the rebels taken prisoner by Gen. BURNSIDE, at that point. Nothing new had transpired since the last departure.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of petitions and memorials were presented. Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, at the request of the other members of the Naval Committee, withdrew his resolution as Chairman. The resolution calling for information relative to the arrest of Gen. STONE was taken up, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, made another speech on the subject. The Confiscation bill was subsequently considered, and Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate in opposition to its passage. The bill was then postponed until Friday afternoon. A special Message was received from the President, announcing that he had signed the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The death of Representative COOPER, of Pennsylvania, was then announced, and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, a joint resolution was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, requiring that all certificates of indebtedness shall bear date at the time the claims are audited and settled. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to discharge contractors when they have fulfilled their obligations, with fifty per cent. additional. It was explained that this was to meet those cases where contractors had furnished supplies beyond the terms of their contracts, and after the articles had advanced in price. The bill to provide for the organization of a signal corps was called up and passed. The resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee several days ago, relative to the Telegraphic Censorship, was passed. A bill was reported by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriating thirty million dollars to enable the Government to pay the two and three years' volunteers, being an additional amount required for the year ending June 30, 1862. Mr. MORRILL explained that this appropriation was necessary, owing to a larger number than half a million men being employed. A lively debate ensued, in which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio expressed the belief that the additional amount was wanted to cover a defalcation in the War Department. This provoked rejoinders from several members. During the debate, a communication was read from the Paymaster-General, saying that the additional appropriation of thirty millions was necessary, as over half a million of men were in the service. The Secretary of War expresses his belief that the number is nearly 700,000. The bill was finally passed, 190 against 2—Messrs. CALVERT and MAY, of Maryland. The President's Message announcing his approval of the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was received. The death of Mr. COOPER, of Pennsylvania, was then announced, and the House adjourned, after the customary eulogies.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment, was passed. A motion was made that the Committee on Internal Affairs be directed to report immediately the Metropolitan Health bill. Debate upon this motion continued until the Senate went into Executive Session. After the doors were again opened, the bill to adapt the Canals to the defence of the State, was debated until the recess.

In the Assembly, Messrs. Pringle, Andrus, Meher, E. W. Thomas and McLeod, were appointed the Special Committee on the bill to apportion the Congressional Districts. Nearly the entire session was occupied in the third reading of bills, mostly of a private character. Among those passed were the General Tax bill, the bill to provide means for the payment of the interest on the Canal indebtedness, and the bill to punish frauds in the use of false stamps, brands and trade-marks.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we receive advices from Europe two days later than were brought by the *Norwegian* at Portland. It is announced that the ship *Yorktown*, a regular packet running between London and New-York, had been captured by a rebel privateer—where or when we are left to guess. The British House of Commons had debated the question of the relative value of fortifications and floating batteries, and had adopted resolutions providing for a suspension of the fortifications at Spithead. The expediency of empowering the Government to use the money already voted for the forts in the construction of iron-sheathed vessels, was also soon to be considered. Some explanations had been made in Parliament relative to the withdrawal of a large portion of the British contingent from Mexico. The Continental news is generally unimportant. The Liverpool Cotton market was unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 93¼@94 for money.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court for the Western District of Virginia have sent a memorial to the President of the United States, asking that Gen. ROSECRANS be made a Major-General. They state that in the discharge of his duties, as commander of the Department of Western Virginia, he has not only proved himself a skillful and accomplished soldier, "but a man possessing rare qualifications in the difficult task of restoring to our people the ordinary and peaceful operations of our civil government and laws, and that his promotion having been earned by meritorious service and good conduct, it is due to the General and the Government, and will be hailed by the people of Western Virginia as the just and suitable reward of an officer who has won for himself their most grateful admiration and warm personal regard."

Capt. JAMES HAGGERTY, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who fell at the battle of Bull Run, was interred yesterday, at Calvary Cemetery. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Major BAGLEY, the officers of the Fourth Artillery, Seventh and Fifth Regiments, acted as escort. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Father MOONEY, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mott-street.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday referred to a Committee the plan of internal taxation submitted by the Boston Board of Trade. A series of resolutions was adopted, protesting against the practice of paying Government contractors in certificates of indebtedness. A Committee was appointed to remonstrate against the passage of bill No. 500, in the State Assembly, relating to the Assessment laws, and virtually adding four per cent. to the taxation of mortgages.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have granted a new trial in the case of the New-York, Albany and Salem Railroad Company against the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, brought to recover for the loss of a sum of money by the plaintiffs' agent while a guest of the Hotel. The plaintiffs recovered, and a new trial is ordered on a technical point. One JANE C. ENGLEBRECHT, yesterday recovered against the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, for personal injuries sustained in consequence of alleged negligence on the part of one of the Company's conductors, $300. The case was tried before Justice HOYT of the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Market was firmer, yesterday, on New-York Central and United States 6 ₩ cents., and quite excited on Pacific Mail shares, which sold as high as 105 ₩ cent. Gold was weak at 101⅛@101⅜ ₩ cent. Exchange 112¼@112½ ₩ cent.

Cotton was less active, but very firm, yesterday. Flour again declined in price, and closed heavily. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for Wheat, at regular figures. Corn advanced slightly, and was more sought after. Provisions also attracted more attention, especially Pork, but this article was cheaper, and Lard tended downward. Light transactions were reported in Groceries, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hemp, Leather, Seeds, Tobacco and Foreign Liquors. Cassia, Hides and Whisky were in better request. Very moderate freight engagements were effected. There were 424 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets exhibit marked changes this week. Beeves number 3,517, which is 500 less than last week, and 750 below the average of last year. They were early disposed of at a trifling advance, or 9c. for the best, 8c.@8½c. for fair cattle, and 7c. for poor. The stock was of pretty good quality, and two-thirds of it was sold at Forty-fourth-street on Monday. Calves are a drug, they are so abundant. Prices ½c. lower than one week ago. Sheep are in excess of the demand, and 50c. ₩ head cheaper. Hogs are a shade higher, owing to lighter receipts.

THE SECRETARY AND THE SAILORS.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, there was read a letter from Secretary WELLES, congratulating the Chamber on the success of the ovation at the Academy of Music, in behalf of the crew of the *Cumberland*. It will throw some light into the depths of the Secretary's sympathy, to recall that every officer of the *Cumberland*, though stripped by the sinking of the frigate of all his worldly goods, was, as soon as the news reached Washington, reduced by the Navy Department to half pay. So eager was the Secretary to condole with the survivors of a calamity for which the incapacity of his administration is alone responsible.

End of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The act of the President, in signing a bill to put an end to Slavery in the District of Columbia, places the Government of this country in its proper position, in reference to the subject of human bondage. It is a declaration that its sympathies and its action, as far as they can be constitutionally exerted, are henceforth to be in favor of freedom, as better in a moral point of view, and more economic in a material one, than Slavery. Such is the genious of the age, as well as Christianity. This act of Government is but the record of a progress in this country in liberal ideas, common to the whole civilized world. In the United States, the comparative economic value of freedom and Slavery have had a double test. At the adoption of the Constitution, the two sections exactly divided the population between them, but Slavery claimed by far the fairer portion of the country. Seventy years have elapsed, and the Free States, with equal area, number nearly twice the population of the Slave, and ten times their wealth and material strength, to say nothing of the infinitely superior type of civilization of the former. The Slave States denied this superiority, and demanded the arbitrament of the sword. The last decision has been conclusive in favor of freedom. We cannot avoid the effect of the moral if we would, while the action of the slaveholding section has fully warranted Government in affirming a judgment irresistibly sustained by results, and at the same time by the general sense of mankind. Henceforth it will stand as the representative of freedom and progress, although the members of what it is composed may, for an indefinite period, maintain Slavery, which must, for the future, as it should, look to local law for its support. The Constitution of the United States cannot be directed to its overthrow in the States composing the Confederacy, but it must not be used as the instrument of its extension.

Upon these fundamental principles there will be little difference of opinion. We have objected to the manner in which emancipation in the District is to be accomplished, as unwise and impolitic, both for those to be manumitted as well as the public generally. Change in the social structure of society should, as far as possible, have all the attributes of growth. By allowing ample time, those to be affected will adapt themselves to the new order of things, without suffering in any respect in their condition. In all radical changes the only way to proceed safely is to proceed slowly, in which case experience will supply guides to our conduct as we move along. But, while objecting to the mode, we emphatically approve the principles which lay at the foundation of this new declaration of human rights, which cannot fail in the end, by eliminating, through the working of natural laws, and by peaceful modes, the only real cause of discord, to render us a perfectly harmonious and united people.

BEAUREGARD AS A WRITER OF BULLETINS.—The confidence of many people in the victorious result of the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, has been much shaken by the announcement of Gen. BEAUREGARD that he had taken eight thousand prisoners and thirty-six pieces of artillery. The doubt is, perhaps, natural; but it is not well founded. The effect produced is just what the wily Louisianian aimed at. He knew that people generally would ask, how could BEAUREGARD carry off so many prisoners if he were finally beaten? But there is no inconsistency whatever between the capturing and the keeping of even 8,000 prisoners, and a final victory over their capturers. For when prisoners are taken they are immediately marched off to the rear, far out of the way both of harm and of rescue. These prisoners being taken on Sunday—when, Gen. GRANT'S force having been surprised by an overwhelming force of the enemy, we suffered severely, and would have been almost hopelessly defeated but for our gunboats,—were of course sent to the rear of the rebel army; and on the morning of Sunday, were doubtless with their guard nearer Corinth than Pittsburgh Landing. But owing to the arrival of Gen. BUELL and the proceedings consequent thereupon, Monday saw Gen. BEAUREGARD'S front rapidly converted into his rear. His rear of course became his front, and the prisoners whom he took on the previous day were soon going off in the van of his retreating army, with his whole force between them and their pursuing friends. There was thus probably no way of releasing these men but by the capture of the whole rebel force. It does not at all diminish the certainty or the importance of our victory to admit that, under the circumstances, our army was not able to follow the flying foe fast enough to get between him and the base of his operations. The true character of BEAUREGARD'S position appears clearly in his announcement that he has "fallen back upon Corinth," and that he is "able" to maintain himself there. This is the language of a man defeated, though not annihilated.

As to the number of his prisoners and of the guns which he claims to have captured, unfortunately Gen. BEAUREGARD is not good authority. To speak plainly, this Mr. PIERRE TOUTANT, called Gen. BEAUREGARD, has more than once since the outbreak of this insurrection put his name solemnly and deliberately to slanderous statements, which he knew to be false when he uttered them. Aside from all political questions, he has placed himself beyond the pale of recognition among men of honor; and the people of the Free States have some accounts to settle with him which cannot be squared upon the battle-field. He may have *four* thousand prisoners, and he not improbably took twenty or thirty pieces of artillery on Sunday; but that he kept them long after Monday noon, we must have more trustworthy evidence than his for believing; especially after his sending a petition to be "allowed" to bury his dead, and his accompanying admission that he did not deem it prudent to renew the battle.

Gen. Sidney Johnston's Report.

The remarkable *exposé* of rebel military affairs in the Southwest, made by Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who was killed at the battle of Pittsburgh, throws a good deal of light upon late rebel movements and prospects in Kentucky and Tennessee. The failure of that distinguished rebel officer to hold Bowling Green—his signal failure to defend successfully Forts Henry and Donelson, which were the keys to his Department—his failure to defend Clarksville—his flight from Nashville—his retreat from Murfreesboro'—his abandonment of the entire State of Kentucky and nearly the whole of Tennessee—his decampment into Alabama—his miserable failure everywhere, had called forth execrations upon his head from every part of rebeldom. He was hooted at by the Tennessee rebels for delivering them up into the hands of HALLECK; he was cursed by the Cotton States for bringing the war within their borders; he was maligned by his own subordinates, and his army was deserting him; he was fiercely assailed in the rebel Congress; he was bitterly criticised in the rebel newspapers—until finally he is reported to have said despondingly that he had not a friend left in the Confederacy. And yet he was the man who, of all others, had been until lately looked upon in the South as a commander without a peer for active field work—combining in himself science, skill, daring, coolness, resoluteness, experience, popularity, and whatever other characteristics or elements of success are supposed to belong to a great leader. This was the fourth war in which he had seen and done service; and in each of the previous wars, he had gained only renown and achieved always success. His letter to Gen. JEFF. DAVIS attempts to explain the causes of his present failure. It is apologetic and defensive in statement and tone; and as the rebel disasters in the Southwest all date from the fall of Fort Donelson, he makes that the event upon which to hang his defence.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S career, since he took command of the rebel army in the Southwest, as exhibited in his report, has been beset with difficulties. He was charged, when he received command, with the duty of deciding whether or not it was politic to occupy Bowling Green—a question which, he says, involved not only military, but political considerations. He decided it in the affirmative, and in the middle of September that stronghold was taken possession of by four thousand rebel troops. The object of seizing that point was undoubtedly for nothing less than to obtain military possession of the State of Kentucky, and thereby carry the boundaries of the Southern Confederacy to the Ohio River. There were then no National troops in the State, and a triumphant march to Louisville was the purpose and hope of the rebels. But, by the extraordinary and patriotic efforts of Gen. ROUSSEAU and other prominent Kentuckians, to whom due credit has never been given, the rebel scheme was frustrated. It was on the 17th of September, only a few days after the rebel army had commenced its northward march, that two thousand Union militia, under ROUSSEAU, hurried out of Louisville to stop its advance; and if they did not meet the rebels in the field, and defeat them in pitched battle, they at least compelled them to assume a merely defensive position at Bowling Green. The National army in Kentucky increased in magnitude with great rapidity, and JOHNSTON had to resort to various expedients to maintain his ground. He makes the following statement, curious enough in the light of subsequent events:

"Believing it to be of the greatest moment to protract the campaign, as the dearth of cotton might bring strength from abroad and discourage the North, and to gain time to strengthen myself by new troops from Tennessee and other States, *I magnified my forces to the enemy*, but made known my true strength to the Department and the Governors of States."

It would seem that he succeeded in his attempt at deception; for, though the National troops in Kentucky grew from a couple of thousand to over a hundred thousand, while he, all told, had never, according to his own statement, higher than from twenty-five to thirty thousand, he managed to keep our great army at bay for five months. He adroitly reported his force, by various means, at sixty, eighty, a hundred thousand; and a secession newspaper in this City repeatedly gave details of it, showing it to reach a far higher figure even than these. He perpetually threatened our army with assault and annihilation, kept Louisville, and even Cincinnati, for a time, in a state of perturbation, and delayed the progress of our arms until it seemed his end was on the eve of accomplishment. It was only when the vigorous policy of Gen. HALLECK had carried the war up the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and outflanked Bowling Green, that the weakness of his position and the falsity of his pretences were exposed.

He determined, he says, to fight for Nashville at Donelson, and for this purpose he dispatched 16,000 of his best troops to that point. While the battle there was raging, he evacuated Bowling Green with the remainder of his troops, (14,000,) and awaited the issue of the day at Nashville. Why he did not take the whole of his force to the decisive point, and direct the movements himself, he does not say. Had he done so, the fight would certainly have been a closely contested one; and, with the immense advantages of position which the rebels had, he might have had a prospect of repulsing our army. It looks as though, at this moment, JOHNSTON'S genius and spirit had forsaken him—as his patriotism had done previously. At all events, frauds on his part were no longer available.

It seems that the Generals in command at Fort Donelson (FLOYD, PILLOW and BUCKNER) had practiced upon him, while he halted at Nashville, the same deceptions that they practiced through the telegraph and newspapers upon the Southern people. To the last moment, they represented the battle as a rebel triumph; and even on the night of Saturday, when the main position of the fort was in our possession and speedy defeat for the rebels was inevitable, they reported to him only success. "At [illegible] we received news of a glorious victory, instead of a retreat." He should rather have said a *surrender*; for of the sixteen thousand men which he says he sent to Donelson, fourteen thousand laid down their arms on Sunday morning, and are still prisoners of war. Why, under the circumstances, FLOYD & Co. should have so misrepresented affairs to their chief, it would be impossible to conjecture, unless it be that deception and falsehood have become chronic with them.

He acknowledges that "the blow was disastrous and almost without a remedy." "The people were terrified; the troops were disheartened; the discouragement was spreading." This quite confirms all the reports we have had of the demoralization in the rebel army produced by that terrible blow. There was nothing then for him to do but to retreat—retreat from Nashville and from Tennessee, and try to form a junction with the troops of BEAUREGARD and BRAGG on a new defensive line. The junction was formed, and the subsequent rebel wreck at Pittsburgh—now fully proven—was the issue. "The test of merit, in my profession, with the people," says JOHNSTON, "is *success*. It is a hard rule; but I think it right." He himself has now sealed his failures with his life; and in the melancholy picture which he gives of his career as rebel chieftain in Kentucky and Tennessee, we see not only the hollowness of this rebellion, but the road to ruin of a traitor.

Delaying Our Defences.

After a full discussion of the Stevens Battery, on its merits, and at the conclusion of the most desperate opposition on the part of its few enemies, Congress has passed, by a majority of more than two to one, in both branches, the appropriation necessary to finish the vessel. But since some of the other features of the general bill to which this appropriation was attached, as passed by the Senate, were not concurred in by the House, there is another delay; and this formidable engine of defence which ought to be covered with workmen at this very hour, has got to wait till a Committee of Conference finish their dispute about some other matters entirely foreign to it.

When this delay is terminated, the Secretary of the Navy must give his opinion that the vessel will be an "efficient steam battery" before the appropriation takes effect. This reference to the Secretary was merely made according to custom, since the point in question was the very one most fully discussed, and upon which the vote turned. It is understood that the Secretary has expressed his intention of appointing another Board of Examiners to answer this question—another mere matter of form, since the Department already has all the information it could desire. The former Board were some months—long enough to finish the vessel—in making their report. But we cannot believe that the Department will place any further obstacle in the way of the immediate defence of New-York and our coast. Congress has expressed its views and the demands of the people by a decided vote; the former Board of Examiners admitted all the great features of the vessel, and the other features, left in dispute by them, were most thoroughly indorsed by engineers and iron-shipbuilders of the highest professional standing. Now, what more can be accomplished by Boards of Examination? Nothing but to delay our defences.

The *Merrimac* is at this moment holding a whole fleet at bay, and seriously interfering with our operations at Yorktown. One broadside from the Stevens Battery, according to Col. DELAFIELD, who is in charge of the defences of this City, would send that rebel ram to its long account. Now, all the available squadron at Hampton Roads is huddled together between the Fort and the Rip Raps, in the fear that if a part of it pursues the *Merrimac*, she will run by the remainder to sea. The *Monitor* is not fast enough to catch the enemy, and the Stevens *Naugatuck* is only a hundred-feet canalboat with one gun. So the United States navy is obliged to stand by and see the rebels capture three vessels, almost within shot-range. But no one has ever questioned either the unparalleled speed or the impregnability of the Stevens Battery. Her presence for half an hour would be worth a hundred thousand men to Gen. MCCLELLAN. Her completion *might* have been one-third accomplished since the *Merrimac* first appeared, but she is no nearer ready than she was at the end of 1856. Will the people be likely to acquiesce in further delay?

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH.—We have at last an official report of the great battle in Southern Tennessee. It is given to the public ten days after the close of the fight—not a very long time, but long enough to have engendered the most painful popular rumors, and induced a state of suspense in regard to the reality of our triumph which has had very depressing results. It is dated on the 9th, two days after the battle, and might certainly have been transmitted to the Press a week ago. This report of Gen. GRANT is, of course, merely preliminary, and will doubtless be supplemented by a full report from Gen. HALLECK, as soon as he can digest the material upon which it must be based.

The part of the present report devoted to the battle is very brief, and very indistinct in statement. Some of those things that the public desire most to know are entirely ignored, and others upon which light is demanded are left as obscure as they were before the rendering of this statement. The report, however, as a whole, gives confirmation to the averments so extensively made in the Western Press, as to the inexcusable lack of proper preparations for the event of battle, which has been imminent now for over a month past, and as to the absence of anything like good generalship after the operations had begun. There is no dispute as to the personal pluck of the officers and soldiers of the National army in the battle; there is no doubt that there were divisions of the troops which were handled with skill; but there is abundant proof that the general management during the two days' battle was bad enough, had the heroism of the men been less, to have resulted in our total rout.

There is one point of importance mentioned by Gen. GRANT, different from all [illegible] Gen. WALLACE "mistook." It is that the [illegible] during the assault upon the second day. It had heretofore been [illegible] that, as on the first day, so on the second, had the rebels first assumed the offensive. The public will be glad to know that it was not so—and that the spirit of our troops, after the disaster of Sunday, was still high enough to lead in the attack. The report, added to the other evidence we now have, puts it [illegible] all doubt that the rebel army suffered a severe and disastrous reverse.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.—It is evident that a new element has been suddenly thrown into the campaign in New-Mexico. Heretofore we have heard only about the giving up of one National fort after another, the repeated surrender of bodies of regular troops, the routs of regiments of New-Mexicans—disaster following disgrace, until a handful of Texan rebels had obtained possession of nearly the whole Territory, including its capital. The only redeeming incident in the campaign there was the personal heroism of Capt. MCRAE, who, at the battle of Valverde, fought his piece until all who manned it had fallen or fled, and then, planting himself against it, fought hand to hand with the enemy, until he fell dead. But now the scene is changed. There is real fighting, positive progress, advancing movements, there as well as on other fields. A regiment of frontiersmen and miners from the gold territory of Colorado, after a march without a parallel, reached Fort Union from Denver City; and, instead of laying down their arms at the orders of the foe, "advanced immediately upon his works." The news which we had the other day by way of Denver City, of a battle at Apache Pass, in the mountains to the northeast of Santa Fé, is fully confirmed this morning by intelligence direct from Fort Union, New-Mexico. The rebels had intrenched themselves in that noted Pass, which has been the scene of so many Indian fights; but Col. SLOUGH advanced upon them, gave them battle, and defeated them, with a loss estimated at three or four hundred. They fled to Santa Fé, but our troops, it seems, are following them up, and, it would appear from the present position of Col. SLOUGH, that he is about to take them in the way so greatly in vogue of late, "in the rear." There will be no more surrenders of National troops heard of in New-Mexico; the forts there will now all speedily be repossessed, and held; and the bloodthirsty Texan marauders will be dispersed or destroyed. Such, at least, is the work which SLOUGH'S men have undertaken for themselves; and it is not in the power of all the rebels in New-Mexico to balk their purpose.

MR. BLAIR ON EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION.—In other columns of the TIMES is given a report of a speech on the President's view of Slavery, delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. Mr. BLAIR is the author of an admirable, if practicable, plan of removing the African race from this to some other American territory. As long ago as 1858, he commenced the public discussion of his project, securing, among other converts, the actual President, who, having always held that emancipation and colonization should go hand in hand, cheerfully accepted the idea of a Central American home for the deported race. The accord of Mr. LINCOLN'S opinions with those of Mr BLAIR is understood to be perfect upon the entire subject. Both believe that Slavery is only indirectly chargeable with the war; that the real groundwork of Southern aversion from the North is a belief that negro freedom is to carry with it negro equality; and that nothing will so surely extirpate the opposition to emancipation as a knowledge that the two races are to be forever separated. Mr. BLAIR discusses these propositions with his usual ability and earnestness; and will be listened to by the public with the greater attention because he reflects the policy which the Government proposes to follow.

SPAIN AND MEXICO—THE BREAKING UP OF THE COALITION.—The defection of England from the Anti-Mexican coalition is likely to be an example to Spain. The *Canada* reports an official declaration of the Spanish Government, that in no circumstances will it take part in any effort to deprive Mexico of sovereignty and independence, and as the projects of France clearly involve such a privation, France, we are left to infer, will have to pursue its projects alone. The attitude of Spain would no doubt have been much less resolute, if a Bourbon, rather than a Hapsburg, had been the nominee of the French Emperor for a throne. But the Bonapartes have no affection for the Bourbons. It will not require weary waiting to see how far this utterance of the Spanish Cabinet is the opening of a new policy, or the mask of an old one.

A NAVAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.—Capt. ERICSSON told the Navy Department that the name *Monitor* had been chosen for his turreted boat, because it was to serve as an admonition to the British Admiralty that the age of wooden walls is passed. The admonition has been heard, heeded, and the name is justified. England has not only surrendered her wooden navy on the spot, but loses all faith in her walls of stone. The works at Spithead, and works everywhere, destined to repel invasion, are to be instantly discontinued. This prompt learning of the American lesson does credit to the docility of John Bull. By unflagging application, he may presently learn to be a soldier, as well as a sailor, in this American school of arms.

UNION MEN AT THE SOUTH.—Generals HUNTER and BURNSIDE have solved the problem of the existence of a strong Union sentiment in the Carolinas. To construct works for the defence of our army there come to the National lines large numbers of men, whose aid is not only invaluable, but indispensable. These loyalists, it is observed, are uniformly of African origin, a circumstance that greatly enhances the value of their services.

Obituary.

BURLINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D., Ex-President of the University of Vermont, and one of the most prominent and respectable men of this State, died here, this morning, at the advanced age of 84 years.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Capture of the Ship Yorktown by a Rebel Privateer.

The Question of Iron-Clad Vessels in the British Parliament.

An Armored Fleet in Course of Construction.

The Financial Exhibit of Mr. Gladstone.

Great Britain and the Mexican Question.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 16.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the evening of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning. She has 38 passengers for Boston, where she will be due at noon on Thursday.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the night of the 3d inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern* is advertised to leave Milford for New-York on the 6th of May.

The ship *Yorktown*, regular packet from London to New-York, has been captured on her voyage by a Confederate privateer.

THE QUESTION OF IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The French and Continental, as well as the English Press, discuss the great importance of the experience gained by the engagement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. It is generally admitted that maritime warfare has undergone a change, and that the *Monitor* is a solution of the question between wooden vessels and iron ones.

In the House of Lords on the 3d inst., the Duke of Somerset said that in the course of the present year England would have ten effective armor-plated vessels afloat, and in the course of next year five or six more.

In the Commons, Mr. OSBORNE moved the resolution that it is expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed forts at Spithead, until the value of iron-roofed gunboats for defence shall have been fully considered. He referred to the exploits of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and claimed that the invention of the principle of the *Monitor* belonged to Capt. COLES, whose plans were long since submitted to the Admiralty, and reported favorably upon and then shelved. He opposed permanent fortifications, and hoped that the Government would not plunge into useless expenditure on them.

Sir MORTON PETO seconded the resolution.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted the great importance of the question, and rejoiced that it was not brought forward in a party spirit. The question had occupied the earnest attention of the Government. He did not deny that the action of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* had taught a lesson, but while it had done that in one direction, it had also given a warning in another, as showing what they could not do as well as what they could do. He pointed out the drawbacks of the *Monitor*, and what England was doing with iron ships, and said that tenders had been sent out for the construction of a ship on Capt. COLES' principle. He questioned the expediency of entirely neglecting fortifications, and favored both forts and floating batteries. He said the Government was not averse to suspending the works at Spithead for a time. The Defence Committee had been instructed to reconsider the subject, and after Easter he would bring the whole subject again before the House.

After some further debate, the resolution was amended, to the effect that the House will, at an early day, empower the Government to expend the money voted for fortifications, etc., on iron-sheathed vessels, and was then agreed to.

Preparations had commenced for cutting down the *Royal Sovereign*, one of the finest ships in the English navy, from a 131-gun screw three-decker, to a 12-gun ship, on Capt. COLES' plan. The *Bulwark*, 91 guns, was also to be converted into an armor-plated frigate.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 3d, Mr. FITZGERALD gave notice that he would soon call attention to our relations with Mexico.

Lord PALMERSTON announced that Parliament would adjourn for the Easter recess, from the 11th to the 15th of April.

Mr. GLADSTONE made his financial exhibit. He stated the actual expenditure of the Government the past year was £70,838,000, and the revenue £69,674,879, showing a deficit of £1,160,000. He estimated the revenue next year at £70,090,000, and the expenditure at £70,040,000, thus showing a small surplus. As regards changes in duties and taxes, the only alteration of consequence is a commutation of the hop duty, the amount of which is to be got in the future from beer, at the rate of three pence per barrel, instead of from the material. The duty on playing cards is reduced from one shilling to three pence. Foreign bonds and loans of all descriptions are to pay one-eighth per cent. The other changes are merely modifications of Sunday licenses and the wine duties. The 15th of September is the day fixed for the repeal of the hop duty. Mr. GLADSTONE, in the course of his speech, adverted to the great drawbacks arising from the American crisis, which had turned out worse than anticipated. The cotton crisis was a most serious feature to England. A blockade had, of course, been expected, but it proved far more vigorous, and extended over a greater line of coast, than had been anticipated, and its effect had been nearly to double the price of cotton. The loss on American trade was great, the exports having fallen from nearly twenty-two millions sterling in 1860, to only nine millions in 1861. Trade with America, according to recent returns, was, however, improving.

In the House of Lords on the 4th inst., the Marquis of Normanby again recurred to the Italian grievances, and Lord KINNAIRD adverted to Russian violence in Poland.

Earl RUSSELL gave some explanations, but declined going into the general question of the two countries.

Mr. LAYARD said that the Government had received official information that a convention had been entered into between the Commissioners of the Allied Powers and the Government of Mexico, and it was true that the British forces had been withdrawn from Mexico, except a small body of men; that it was not the intention of the Government that they should take any part in the expedition into the interior, and they would all be brought home except about one hundred, who would be left there for the performance of ordinary duties. Although her Majesty's Government did not entirely approve of all the articles of the convention, they approved of it generally.

Mr. DENMAN called attention to the Polish question.

Lord PALMERSTON in response reviewed the position of Poland, and expressed sympathy with the Poles, but recommended them to wait patiently and he believed that the kindly feelings of the Emperor of Russia would ultimately grant their desires. The subject was one in which England could not wisely interfere.

A prospectus is issued of a British Columbia Overland Transit Company, whose object is to establish a regular transport system for mails and passengers by land and relays of horses through British territory.

The Budget is generally very favorably received, and although some of the Conservative and Ultra-Liberal journals express some dissatisfaction, the general conviction was that no serious opposition will be shown to it.

It is almost universally admitted that the existing circumstances would not justify any remission of taxes.

The London *Globe*, ministerial organ, remarks that Mexican politics have got into a more perplexed entanglement than ever, but that so far as the English Government is concerned, there is no reason to believe its views have undergone the slightest change. England will not mix herself in any recondite scheme affecting the future of Mexico.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes that there is more than the usual element of uncertainty about the issue of the civil war in America, owing to the ignorance of the real capacity of the South to resist, and the real capacity of the North to move. The Nationals will have to prove by getting to Richmond that they have a Quartermaster-General's Department, a good commissariat and military train.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that in order to lighten the burdens of the Treasury and enter forthwith into the economy promised by the Budget, the Emperor has ordered a reduction of 32,000 men in the effective strength of the army. The disbanding of the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Infantry Regiments, and sale of 2,200 horses, are also ordered.

Gen. GOYON's return from Rome was regarded as almost certain.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 70f.15c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

It is asserted that detachments of the French troops have received orders to traverse the frontiers to prevent the passage of brigands from the Pontifical States into Italy, and arrest such persons even should they be found unarmed.

The French troops have also been instructed to arrest any Pontifical *gens d'armes* who may aid the brigands.

SPAIN.

It was asserted that Spain, although wishing to receive explanations relative to the doubtful article of the treaty recently concluded between the Juarez Government and the Representatives of the Allies, has no intention of making a new treaty.

INDIA.

A private telegram from Calcutta of March 15, quotes freights to London at 62s. 6d. per ton, being 2s. 6d. decline. Produce is quiet. Imports show a strong market.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: The difference between England and France in Mexican affairs is very ticklish. It continues to be given out that Spain agrees with France and will disavow the Convention.

It is rumored that King VICTOR EMANUEL is expected in Paris on a visit to NAPOLEON.

The Turin journals assert that VICTOR EMANUEL will go to Naples at the end of April, accompanied by RATAZZI and POPOLI.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the sum to be paid by any person desiring exemption from military service, is fixed for this year at 2,500 francs, and bounty for reënlistment for seven years, is fixed at 2,200 francs.

The Calcutta, China, and Australian mails left Alexandria, April 4, for Marseilles.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.

The *Academy Gazette* states that the Minister of the Interior has officially announced that the Government intends preserving the censorship over all periodicals, but to do away with it gradually by judicial proceedings. PARIS, Sunday, April 6.

The question of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is definitely settled. The conferences of the Society will henceforth be separate and independent of the central tie. MADRID, Sunday, April 6.

It is officially declared that the Spanish Government has most resolutely determined not to attempt to infringe on the sovereignty and independence of the Mexicans. BERLIN, Sunday, April 6.

A confidential letter from the Minister of Finance to the Minister of War, is published, urgently requesting the reduction of the military budget by two and a half millions, in order to remove the present additional taxes.

Commercial News by the Canada.

(The weekly Cotton Market was received per *Norwegian*.)

The Manchester Market is steady and firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet and steady, except for FLOUR, which is still declining. The various circulars report: Flour downward, and declined 6d.@1s.; quotations range 24s.@29s. WHEAT is quiet and steady; red Western, 11s. 3d.@11s. 2d.; red Southern, 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d.; white Western, 11s. 9d.@12s.; white Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. CORN quiet; mixed, 27s. 6d. @28s.; white, 33s.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally quiet and steady. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON easier. LARD heavy, and declined 2d.; quoted 41s.@42s. TALLOW steady at 45s.@46s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots, 32s. 9d.; Pearls, 32s. RESIN—Common dull, at 14s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE inactive, at 68s.@70s. SUGAR dull, and declined 6d. COFFEE firm. RICE still declining. COD OIL quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL still advancing; quoted 37s. 6d.@38s.

LONDON MARKETS (BARINGS.)

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON dull; Scotch Pig, 51s. 6d. SUGAR quiet. TEA firm. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet. TALLOW inactive, at 46s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal. COD OIL inactive, at £39. SPERM OIL dull, at £93. LINSEED OIL downward, at 37s.@37s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday night, at 93¼@93¾ for money.

The Funds were steady on the 4th, but closed rather weak, and the market inactive. The demand for discount was again more active; only good short paper was taken at 2¾ per cent. The applications at the Bank were rather large. The Egyptian Loan introduced into London is for £1,811,000, in 7 per cent. Bonds, issued at 82½.

American Securities were quiet and firm. Sales of New-York Central at 72½; Erie, 34; Illinois Central, 44 discount.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed upward but quotations remained unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and easier. Corn inactive.

PROVISIONS—The market closed quiet and steady. Bacon has a declining tendency.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The SUGAR market is firmer.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Consols closed on Saturday at 93¾@94 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 43¼@43¾ dis.; Erie, 34@34¼.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 2,250 bales. Orleans *très ordinaire*, 156 francs; *bas*, 149 francs. The market is dull, but quotations firm. The total stock in port is 77,000 bales. PARIS, Saturday Evening.

The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 70 francs.

FROM NEWBERN.

Arrival of the United States Transport Albany —Rebel Prisoners on Board.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, Capt. LEWIS, from Newbern, N. C., in 51 hours, with passengers and rebel prisoners, arrived this morning. She brings as passengers:

Capt. James Belger, First Regiment Rhode Island Artillery; Capt. H. G. Barnett, Ninth New-York Volunteers; Capt. J. S. George, Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers; Lieut. D. B. Currier, Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers; Lieut. O. Harding, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

The guard over rebel prisoners are:

Capt. Richardson, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. Clarke, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and 42 privates of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.

Rebel prisoners taken at Newbern, March 14:

Col. Avery, Thirty-third North Carolina State Troops; Capt. Ran, Twenty-Sixth North Carolina State Troops; Capt. Magnall, Thirty-third North Carolina State Troops. Also, seven Lieutenants, 130 non-commissioned officers and privates, from different North Carolina regiments.

The *Albany* reports all quiet at Newbern on the 12th. She took on board at Hatteras Inlet, April 13, the crew of the schooner *Messenger*, of New-York, wrecked on Currituck Beach, April 10. She was bound to New-York, from Key West, in ballast.

AFFAIRS IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN.

Splendid Movement of Gen. Davidson's Brigade—Pluck of Officers and Men—Under Fire for the First Time.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR LEE'S MILLS, Va., Sunday, April 13, 1862.

Just one week this day, the forces under arms and encamped near and about James River, above Fortress Monroe, at early sunrise, took up their march toward Richmond. The left of the advancing column was the Third Brigade of SMITH'S Division, KEYES' corps. The Third Brigade is commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON, and as your correspondent's observations were confined mainly to this corps, it is of its operations that he proposes to write.

The day was all that could be wished; officers and men were filled with enthusiasm, and never did stouter hearts move to more willing tread. "On to Richmond" had been the soldier's dream and anticipation, and it was about to be realized. The General's eager eye, at a glance, took in the *status* of his brigade, and a brave heart and steady head gave the word "Forward," and the column moved.

Watts Creek was known to be the line of the enemy's picket. The Sixth Vermont, of Gen. BROOKS' Brigade, was advanced as skirmishers, and drove the rebels before them, until at night the division rested at Young's Mills, within rebel camps and fortifications, having accomplished a march of ten miles, with the single casualty of one man wounded.

Saturday morning the Third Brigade took the advance, with the Seventh Maine thrown out as skirmishers. Near Warwick Court-house, skirmishing began between the Seventh Maine and rebel cavalry. The enemy gradually fell back, retiring from field to wood, and from wood to field, until, about 2 o'clock P. M., an open space was reached, in which were drawn up two regiments of the enemy's infantry. The Thirty-third and Seventy-seventh New-York Volunteers, commanded respectively by Cols. TAYLOR and MCKEAN, with WHEELER'S Battery, advanced through the woods in line of battle, with the Forty-ninth New-York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. ALLBERGER, in reserve, in close column, and the rebels beat a hasty retreat, showing us some handsome footing. The Brigade steadily advanced in this order across the field, and under a somewhat irregular fire of shell thrown from beyond the opposite trees into the woods, which proved to be wet and marshy. WHEELER'S Battery advanced along a road through the marsh, and the infantry passed through in the same order, with shell, and grape, and canister, falling thick and hastily on all sides. Coming on to another field, the Seventy-seventh was sent to the right of the road, WHEELER'S Battery being brought into position at the end of it, the Thirty-third directly at the left of it, and the Forty-ninth still further to the left, the Seventh Maine still in advance as skirmishers. At this point the Brigade found itself opposite to two forts, with a low, wet piece of ground, covered with trees and underbrush, directly on this side, and on a creek running down toward the river, on the left. Gen. DAVIDSON, Lieut. Col. ALLBERGER and Lieut. MANN, of AYERS' battery, rode boldly down to the front, under a shower of bullets, to reconnoitre. It was discovered that the opposite bank of the creek was lined with the enemy in rifle pits. The three officers returned safely to their respective positions, much to the surprise and admiration of the troops, and the Forty-ninth was at once thrown further down to the left, facing the defences on the creek, and within three hundred yards of them. It took such shelter as it could, behind trees, logs and stumps, and at once opened fire and conversation with the opposing forces, so near were they to each other. During the night, the Seventh Maine were relieved by companies from the other regiments, and at nightfall the troops rested in their places, and on their arms; but the ever and anon report of a gun showed that watchfulness was the way of the night. Capt. AYERS, on Saturday afternoon, with his own eye sighted a gun upon the flagstaff in the lesser fort, that brought it toppling to the ground.

Daybreak Sunday found positions the same, and the fight was renewed. In the meantime roads were being built and cut through the woods. The fire was not as brisk as the day previous, and the day passed off. Sunday night the Forty-ninth was relieved from its position by the Seventy-seventh, and on Monday night a line of pickets was established, and the brigade fell back about three-quarters of a mile. The Third Brigade is composed mainly of men who have never been under fire before. Gen. DAVIDSON was present, and everywhere, exposing himself to the enemy's fire, encouraging his men, by word and action. The General has the confidence and respect of his brigade, and under his able command it moves like mechanism. He is proud of it, and it has but to follow when he leads, and no man will lack opportunity for fame and distinction.

The following is a list of casualties in this brigade:

Three killed.

Thirteen wounded, including Lieut. GALE, of the Thirty-third.

One Lieutenant and one bugler, of the Seventh Maine, taken prisoners. BUFFALO.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 16.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed at 11 o'clock for Halifax and Liverpool, with 61 passengers for the latter, and 19 for the former port. She also takes $55,000 in specie.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 552, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI AND THE INVESTMENT OF FORT MACON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh—The Siege of Yorktown—Letters from the Capital and the Lower Camps.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Battle at Apache Pass—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth; and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING—Gen. GRANT'S Official Report, and Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

THE SEIZURE OF HUNTSVILLE, DECATUR, AND CHATTANOOGA BY GEN. MITCHEL.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Great Debate in the British Parliament relative to Iron-clad Vessels of War and Fortifications.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMIZED.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

An extremely interesting and valuable number.

House Furnishing Hardware.

The old establishment of J. & C. BERRIAN, At No. 601 Broadway, Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices. CUTLERY of every description. SILVER PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA TRAYS in sets and single. English planished and Japanned TIN WARES, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES. Cooking Utensils of all kinds. Refrigerators of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, Mats, &c. &c. The Messrs. Berrian will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers. H. H. CASEY.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate. CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-st.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

Dr. Kennedy, proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, will be at his office, in the REVERE HOUSE, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., April 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.

All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SALTRHEUM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.
All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with HUMORS IN THE EYES and FILM GROWN OVER THE SIGHT are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALY ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN are requested to call.
All that are troubled with BOILS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.
All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.
A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Another Victory Won!!!—As with Union, so with WHITE, the HATTER. His SPRING STYLE of DRESS and SOFT HATS are pronounced by the Union and life-beating North, THE BEST, and can always be found at No. 216 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BLAKELY—WELCH.—In this City, on Sunday evening, April 6, at the 42d-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Fox, Mr. GEORGE BLAKELY to Miss KATE C. WELCH, both of this City.

DUGGIN—HARRISON.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 15, by Rev. Kingston Goddard, CHARLES DUGGIN, of New-York, to EMILY HARRISON, of the former place.

MORRIS—EDWARDS.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, April 16, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. James Brownlee, EDGAR H. MORRIS to EMMA C., daughter of John S. Edwards, Esq., all of Staten Island.

WESTCOTT—MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, ALEX. F. WESTCOTT to LIZZIE MILLER, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 16, WILLIE M. BROWN, infant son of Capt. Wm. F. Brown and Catharine Meagher, aged 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 356 Bleecker-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Flatbush.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BULLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 15, after a long and painful illness, MOULTON BULLOCK, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 182 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, HERBERT HOWE, son of Alexander V. and Maria E. Blake, aged 1 year and 20 days.

Funeral at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CLAYTON.—In Denver City, Colorado, on Thursday, March 20, Mrs. LETITIA E. CLAYTON, wife of G. Wash. Clayton, and daughter of P. D. Myers, Esq., of Philadelphia.

CAMMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, at her residence, in Joralemon-st., Mrs. MARIA M., widow of Charles L. Cammann, in her 80th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Oswald and George P. Cammann, and son-in-law, Edward Whitehouse, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Friday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, without more particular notice.

COLLYER.—In Sing Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 15, Widow SARAH COLLYER, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church in the village of Sing Sing.

ESTERBROOK.—In Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday evening, April 15, FRANCIS ESTERBROOK, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M.

GAHAGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 14, Mrs. SARAH GAHAGAN, widow of the late Thomas M. Gahagan, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Henry V. Gahagan, 3d-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 17, at 2 P. M. Nearest route by Atlantic-st. and 5th-av. cars.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday morning, April 15, after a lingering illness, HENRY JACKSON, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 East 12th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

KELSEY.—On Tuesday, April 15, ANGELINE B. KELSEY, daughter of the late James E. Kelsey, and step-daughter of Gov. Robert Woodruff, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Graham-av. Mission Church, Williamsburgh, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MANTIN.—On Monday, April 14, MARTIN MANTIN, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his friend, Dr. Nelson Stelle, No. 37 Bleecker-st. His relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

MYERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, of consumption, KATE E., daughter of Gilbert Myers, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, D. C. Hays, No. 5 West 30th-st., on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RAYMOND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 16, at the residence of H. J. Raymond, Mrs. JAMES F. RAYMOND, of Detroit, Mich.

WILLIAMS.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, April 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, Peter M. Ryerson, Mrs. MARGARET WILLIAMS, late of Newburgh, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, April 18, at Pompton, at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Market-st. depôt, Newark, on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

WYMAN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday morning, April 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, CORNELIA WYMAN, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Samuel Pierce and Charles Blondell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Samuel Pierce, No. 164 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. The 12 o'clock train from New-York will arrive in time.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 179.—April 16, 1862.
8, 58, 72, 66, 20, 59, 32, 35, 25, 23, 51, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 180.—April 16, 1862.
78, 62, 27, 71, 15, 25, 12, 43, 52, 46, 65, 54, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE **DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 127.—April 16, 1862.
41, 54, 18, 46, 49, 31, 10, 14, 16, 72, 53, 69.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 201.—April 16, 1862.
68, 34, 24, 63, 3, 48, 42, 61, 54, 41, 13, 52, 27.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

NOTICE.—His Excellency, Gov. Burton, of the State of Delaware, on the 8th day of April, 1862, appointed Thomas H. Sharpe, Esq., a Commissioner, for the term of sixteen years, to superintend the drawings of this Lottery, in connection with John W. Walker, Esq.

MARVIN'S
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.

Twenty years' tests without a failure of the above Safes, under the name of STEARNES & MARVIN, have fully proved their value.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND Safes, of our own and others' make, in great variety. MARVIN & CO.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS!!
About the 25th of April I will open a new store at NO. 919 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 21ST-ST., And, until that time, to save expense and risk of breakage in removing, will make a
DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT.
from the present low rates, on all bills of $5 and upward, purchased at MY OLD STAND,
NO. 232 BLEECKER-ST.
Plain and ornamental China, Table Glass, Table Cutlery, Silver Plate, Britannia, and Japanned Ware, Parian, Gas Fixtures and Bronzes, Ironstone China, Kitchen Furnishings, &c., &c.
R. M. BRUNDIGE, Importer and Dealer, No. 232 Bleecker-st., west of Carmine-st.

FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.

COMMITTEE—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry P. Marshall. E. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

NOTICE.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives calls from those affected with diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT or AIR-PASSAGES, at his residence, No. 84 St. Mark's-place, daily, until 3 P. M., and Sundays until 10 A. M., from those exclusively who are unable to attend during the week.

CATARRH IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, and diseases of the air-passages, Dr. LIGHTHILL treats by a method peculiar to himself, by which perfect and speedy cures are effected in cases where previous treatment proved ineffectual.

The following gentlemen, or members of their families having been under treatment, have kindly permitted the Doctor to refer to them, and will be pleased to testify to his success:

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., No. 36 Nassau-st.
A. V. STOUT, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Bank.
JAS. G. COOPER, Esq., Notary Public, *Sun* office.
EVERITT CLAPP, Esq., Western Trans. Co., No. 9 Counties-slip.
OSCAR HOLLY, Esq., No. 43 5th-st.
DEWITT C. BROWN, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Firm of Sheldon & Brown, No. 82 Nassau-st.
LOUIS GOODHEIM, Esq., No. 11 Warren-st.
A. HECHT, Esq., No. 136 6th-av.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Esq., Ed. N. Y. *Teacher*, Albany, N. Y.
Rev. P. R. RUSSELL, Lynn, Mass.
Hon. IRA FISH, Patton, Me.
Hon. JOHN A. CHILD, Hyde Park, Vt.
CHARLES SHELDON, Esq., Troy, N. Y.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a specimen assortment of
GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
N. B.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worse cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the NEW YORK *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

THE TURKISH BATHS.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post*, *Express*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, and the *World*.
Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.
Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.
The following Gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL. D., JOHN ORDRONAUX, M. D., WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., Sanitary Commission. THEO. W. DWIGHT, LL. D., J. S. THAYER, Esq., Col. Col. Law School. Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Hon. GEO. FOLSOM, JOHN TORREY, M. D., C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., CHAS. KING, LL. D., Pres. Sanitary Commission. Col. College.
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
Is prepared by combining ARNICA FLOWERS,
With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the ACHES AND PAINS
That flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains in the Side or Breast,
Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

THE PLANTING SEASON.
PARSONS & CO.
OFFER
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND EXOTIC PLANTS, LARGE AND HANDSOME,
AND AT
LOW PRICES.
For Catalogues, address at FLUSHING, L. I.

RECEPTION DAYS!
Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY at THREE P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS, as URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., may be obtained at the lowest prices.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, Nos. 4 and

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman would like a place as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waiting on a small private family. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse. Can give unexceptionable City reference. Will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.) Has no objection to take a situation in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to take care of grown children, in a genteel private family; has unexceptionable references from her last employer, with whom she has lived several years. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 397 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; can produce respectable City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 108 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; would go to the country with a family for the Summer months, and has the very best City reference for honesty and industry. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would help with washing and ironing; she is a very capable servant, and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 227 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, who is neat in her habits and obliging disposition, a situation in City or country; is an excellent chambermaid and thorough waitress; can set the table in good style; best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 5d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for an honest, steady, obliging girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Also, for a middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 174 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or as waitress and to assist with the ironing; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 429 2d-av., between 20th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer; no objection to the country; five years' City reference. Call for two days, at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 469 2d-av., between 26th and 26th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would go a short distance from the City; has the best of references. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young English girl as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and sew; is a good embroiderer. Call, for two days, at No. 69 Prospect-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as competent cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has lived 9 years in one family; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has lived over two years with her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 37 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as cook in a private family. She fully understands taking the entire charge of the kitchen. Has seven years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 229 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTable, honest woman, a situation as first-class cook; is perfectly competent to discharge the duties satisfactorily to mistress of her business in every department; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 East 16th-st., corner of 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; has the best of references; no objection to a hotel or restaurant. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 1st floor.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook of soups, game and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & BRUIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with washing in a private family; best City references from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 7 4th-av., northwest corner 25th-st., entrance in street.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable girl, as plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen by calling at No. 75 West 19th-st., opposite the plumber's, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kinds of soups, game, and desserts, and is a first-rate bread, cake and biscuit baker; no objections to large family. Inquire at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of City and country reference. Call at, or address No. 25 12th-st., near University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class cook; understands baking and larding, makes excellent pastries, soups, jellies, &c. Can give unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 397 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business well. Will not object to going into the country. Best of City reference given. To be found at No. 32 Bond-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and baker; no objections to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 333 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable and neat coloured woman as competent cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 28 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; a good washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; she understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer if required; the best of references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 27th-st., corner 8th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION, wanted by one who understands French cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference for four years. Address J. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook; understands pastry, and makes good bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by an English Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer; both have the best of City reference from their last place, and have lived a long time in the best of families. Call at No. 63 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable person to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; would like to go to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and lived 3 years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 5 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; the City preferred; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and pastry; would also assist in the laundry work. Has the best references. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation to cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches; would prefer going a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at 34th-st., one door east of 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 93 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to do a part of the washing. Apply, for two days, at No. 141 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her duties perfectly; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 206 7th-av., near 21th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and would go as laundress; with the best of City reference. Call at No. 185 West 17th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country, by a most efficient girl, as cook, or to do general housework; she is well acquainted with country work, but would take a place in the City. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED A SITUation, by a Protestant young woman, as cook and baker; understands pastry; has choice reference. Call at No. 104 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters wish situations in a respectable private family; one as experienced and competent cook, is willing to assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress and to do sewing; is capable of either. Have the best of City references from excellent families where they have lived several years. Call at their present place, this week, No. 39 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or as chambermaid; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with three years' City reference from her last employer, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style, and an excellent baker; wages, $8; City or country. Call, or address for two days, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation, in a private family, as cook and laundress. Apply, for one day, (Wednesday,) at her present employers', No. 146 West 34th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITER-GIRLS AND LAUNDRESSES.—Ladies in Brooklyn, and all parts of the country, requiring an excellent class of servants, are respectfully informed that, having left Tillary-st., I have opened an elegant and commodious office at No. 10 Court-st., (Hamilton Building,) one door from Joralemon-st., opposite City-Hall, Brooklyn, where the accommodations, waiting-rooms, etc., are superior to any other establishment of this kind in Brooklyn or New-York, and it will ever be my highest aim to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage so liberally bestowed on me for the last twelve years. WM. MANNING,
Late of No. 10 Tillary-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; or would do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, top floor, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a steady, temperate person as cook, washer and ironer, and has no objection to do housework for a small family; best of City reference, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 East 32d-st., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman of experience desires a situation in City or country as good cook and baker; will assist in washing; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency; wages moderate. Apply at No. 376 6th-av. Inquire for MARY.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by an American woman, in either City or country, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; City reference given. Apply, for two days, at 124 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 83 8th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a small private family, to do cooking, washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 362 7th-av. Inquire in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 47 2d-st., two doors from 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can get good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Is a good baker. Can be seen at No. 65 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) corner 1st-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent dressmaker, with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds; no objection to fill the position of lady's maid if required; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 55 West 12th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes to go out to work by the day or week. Call or address No. 144 West 32d-st., near 8th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A LADY, A DRESSmaker and milliner, fully competent to do all kinds of family sewing, wishes to meet with a family where she can have a pleasant home; the country preferred; salary no object. Address Mrs. HOMER GODFREY, Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, the work of a few private families. The best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DRESSMAKING OR FAMILY SEWING.—Understands sewing machines. Would go out, or take it home, having a machine. Call, or address No. 3 3d-st., 1st floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to obtain ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing, by the week or month; will give the very best of City references. Call at or address a note to grocery store No. 67 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived out as laundress for five years. The best of City reference given. Call at 35 West 30th-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman, a Protestant, recently a widow, with two young children, would like a house to take care of for the Summer, or would act as housekeeper where the duties are light. Is an excellent cook. If necessary, would take but one child with her. Inquire for Mrs. HOSMER, No. 96 West 27th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a widow lady, who perfectly understands housekeeping in all its branches; is fond of children; wages not so much an object as a good home; best references given. Address, for three days, M. E. G., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an American lady, in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call at or address a note to Mrs. A. L., No. 287 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, for three days. References exchanged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper in a family or to take charge of an invalid. References given. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., for three days, commencing April 15.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a neat, tidy young woman to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; has reference for both. Can be seen at 163 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, in City or country, by a well disposed, willing and obliging young woman in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate laundress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A NICE AND COMpetent French girl, of fine disposition and pleasant manners, wishes an opportunity to accompany a lady to Europe as maid, or a family as nurse. Inquire of her present employers, southeast corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a private family; can do French fluting, and understands her business in all its branches; would do chamberwork, if required; prefers a family going to the country. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 29th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable young women, situations, one as first-rate laundress, or cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the dry-goods store.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, situations, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Can be seen at No. 73 East 20th-st., where they have lived, one five, the other four years. They leave in consequence of the family moving into the country.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 42 Union-square, between 16th and 17th sts., east side.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE IS wanted by an American Protestant woman, one accustomed to taking care of children from their birth. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 130 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork; or laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 171 West 27th-st., corner of 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has the very best references. Call at No. 174 East 49th-st., corner 2d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH the best of reference, desires a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is very neat in appearance and habits; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth; will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.; inquire for LIZZY.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman who is an experienced nurse and other ways capable; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 6 o'clock.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a highly respectable woman, as children's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or of growing children; can do chamberwork if required; is trustworthy and obliging; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as infant's nurse, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; thoroughly competent of her business; very best City references from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 323 Bowery, in the druggist-store, corner of 2d-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has the very best references. Call at No. 171 East 49th-st., corner 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiting; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 249 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the dry-goods store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby; or, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 414 2d-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a young Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, from 9 to 12.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference given. Address C. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable, young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; can be trusted; has eight years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 37 East 33d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by an active young girl, who has spent a long time at dressmaking. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent seamstress; would take charge of children, or do light chamberwork and sewing; she will be found capable, honest and faithful to her employer's interest; refers to her last place; would go in the country or travel with a family. Address M. G. H., Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very respectable, Protestant woman as first-class waitress. She may be seen, for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as a first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 39 East 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has been in the family where she is at present two years; other references given, if required. Call till Saturday at No. 138 8th-st.

AS WAITRESS—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable young women; one as first-class waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress, also understands waiting on a lady; can furnish the best City reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway, German, French, and Italian languages spoken.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—NO. 149 Grand-st., continues to keep on hand first-class servants for all grades of business and work, for City or country. Wanted, this day, a number of well recommended girls to fill situations now open in first-class private families.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places alway ready.

TO TRAVEL WITH A FAMILY TO CALIfornia or Europe, by a respectable English young woman, as nurse, or in any capacity where she can make herself useful; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced book-keeper, with the best of City reference; would not object to going out of town. Address F. O. M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a bookkeeper, who can furnish the best of reference as to competency and reputation. Address BOOKKEEPER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AS CLERK.—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN the paper, stationery, or blank-book business wanted by a young man who has been in the above business in this City since 1857; capable and willing to make himself generally useful; best reference; satisfied with a small salary at present. Address [illegible] Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN INDUStrious Protestant man, single, a permanent situation. Is an excellent driver, and understands the treatment of horses and carriages thoroughly. Has first-class City and country testimonials. Country preferred. Please refer to his last employer in City. Can milk and make himself generally useful. Address R. A., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober, honest and industrious young man, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful to his employer, and take an interest in his employer's business; has the very best of reference from his last place; an interview with him will satisfy any gentleman in want of such a man. Address W. E., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has drove for many years in the City and country; would be willing to assist in the gardening, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is also a good milker and a first-class groom; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 15 John-st., in the seed-store, or apply to J. N., at No. 219 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure for his coachman a good situation. He has lived with some of the first families in the City; he can be highly recommended by his present and former employers as to honesty, sobriety and respectability; none need reply to this who will not pay good wages. Call on or address T. B., No. 96 East 13th-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a married man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness in every respect; long experience in this and the old country; has the best of reference from last and former employers; no objection to the country. Address A. B., for two days, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married Protestant man, a situation as coachman; is strictly sober and of good habits; understands the business thoroughly; is civil and obliging; three years' reference from last place; is a good City driver, and may be relied on. Call or address R. M., No. 77 Greenwich-av for two weeks.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable man who has been bred a servant; can wait on a dinner party if wanted; has reference as to his treatment of horses and steady driving; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, D. K., Coachman, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his duties as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver, and will be well recommended by gentlemen in this City. Call, or address J. M., at No. 27 William-st., in the office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as coachman; he understands the care and management of horses and a plain vegetable garden; the best of reference given from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman, by a steady, active and reliable man. Ten years' first-class City reference; knows the City thoroughly; is decidedly handy, and understands the care of stock and poultry; can take hold of anything on a City or country place to do; no object. Call at No. 72 West 23d-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel, or address C. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A THOROUGHLY CAPAble coachman and driver wants a situation. Address (or call on) J. M., at the office of Messrs. Polhamius & Jackson, No. 27 William-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference can be given. Letters left at the office of the *Times* directed to R. W., Box No. 193, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A respectable, steady young man, with excellent testimonials, desires a situation in City or country—any distance; understands his duties well; is a first-class groom, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply or address HUGH, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wanting a situation as coachman and gardener, and can make himself generally useful; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener, by a young man of experience; has first-rate reference. Call, or address J. C., at the Saddlery Store, No. 376 4th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best references. Address B. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a situation in the above capacity by a respectable German young man of steady habits; understands his business thoroughly as regards driving, grooming and gardening, &c.; has the best of reference. Apply No. 149 Grand-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A married man, as farmer; the man is a first-class farmer, vegetable grower; the wife can take charge of a dairy and poultry; can give the best City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for six years; has a small family. Can be seen for two days at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., or a note addressed to JACOB, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, will be attended to it.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL AMERICAN farmer, single, would like to make an engagement as foreman, to take full charge of some first-class place, or would like to go to California, to take charge of some good place. Address FARMER, Box 202 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—A man and wife, without children, wish situations; the man understands the care of horses, farm and garden; the wife can do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Both are competent persons. Address M. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—A MAN and wife wish situations in the country—the man as farmer, gardener, &c., and the woman as general housework; they have the best recommendations. Address R. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a respectable Protestant single man, who is long accustomed to gardening in its various branches; is also a first-class groom and coachman, and competent to fill either or both situations to the satisfaction of his employer; reference of the best kind. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business well; can produce the best of reference as to capability, sobriety and attention to business; will make himself generally useful; not afraid to work; has lived 2½ years with his last employer. Address for three days, M. T. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a man capable in all departments of the profession; fifteen years in this country; the very best of testimonials as to capability and sobriety; no quadrupeds taken care of. Address J. H., Alfred Bridgman's seed-store, No 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class general gardener, English educated, 12 years in this country, thoroughly practical in all its departments; is married; has the highest testimonials. Address R. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables; understands new grounds, &c.; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as vegetable Gardener; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Address T. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, (German,) as gardener, with a gentleman, to take good care of a greenhouse, where vegetables are the principal object. Address F. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business. Address for two days, U. L., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GERMAN GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged married German, who understands flower and vegetable gardening, a situation; he would prefer an engagement where he could have his own house to live with his family. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer. The advertiser is a Protestant, with small family; understands his business well. Any person in want of such a man will do well to give him a call. Good reference given. Address T. G., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A single young man, as groom; is capable of driving in single harness; is willing and obliging, which references will certify; reference given to last employer for capability and honesty. Call or address POST, harness-maker, No. 1,170 Broadway.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTants, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; two years' City reference for sobriety and honesty. Can be seen at No. 256 6th-av., 3d floor, front room, near 21st-st.; letters addressed B. D., will be attended to.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A Frenchman and wife, to take charge of a gentleman's dwelling for the Summer, or during his stay in the country. Can be seen for a week at No. 110 East 25th-st.; good reference given.

BY A MAN AND WIFE—WANTED, BY A REspectable man and his wife, without family, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 121 East 29th-st., second floor, back rooms.

TO FARMERS.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WANTS a situation on a farm, where his services would afford him a home, with sufficient wages to procure necessary clothing, &c. Address J. B. B., Buttermilk Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A LAD OF 16 YEARS OF AGE, a situation in a wholesale store. Can refer to his present employer. Address W. C., Box No. 2,963 Post-office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A private waiter of long experience in some of the first families of the City; is a Protestant, sober, reliable and trustworthy; accustomed to the work of a first-class family, marketing, &c.; refers to his present employer, where he has lived two years. Address G. G., Madison-square Post-office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a Protestant young man, who understands his business in all its branches; has lived with the highest families in the City; has the best of City reference. Call, or address, for two days, BUTLER, No. 900 Broadway, Corwin's grocery.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter; would go to the country; has the best City references. Address M. X., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF HOUSE.—A MAN and wife, with only one child, 8 months old, wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer season. Can give good recommendations for honesty and capability, &c.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Thirty Per Cent. on the premiums, and an additional of NINETEEN AND ONE-TENTH Per Cent. to the same of all previous dividends and additions, being the fourth triennial division of profits on policies in force to the 4th of March, 1862.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPARD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
SAMUEL MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS G. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORM,	JACOB HARSEN,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
OMAR RICH,	HANSON S. CORNING,
JOHN M. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN
A. W. WHEELWRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
GEO. G. ARNOLD,	JAMES GALLATIN,
W. E. VERMILYE,	JERE. R. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH E. COLLINS, President.	

J. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner.
C. P. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.
N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary, JOHN EADIE, Secretary.
J. B. GATES, General Agent.
JAMES STEWART, } City Agents.
HENRY PERRY, }

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862. }

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 17, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

20	Jersey City Ins	40	Rutgers Ins....$25
50	N. Y. & N. H. R. (gen.) 100	40	Chatham Bank....25
20	Atlan. Bk. of Port'l'd. —	40	Germania Fire Ins...50
50	Am. Ex. Ins....100	20	Equitable Ins....35
50	Am. Telegraph Co....100	24	Commerce Ins....100
40	Bull's Head Bank....25		

$5,000 New-York and Boston R. R 8 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next Regular Sale MONDAY, April 21, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

T. D. HENNESSY,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 8 WALL-ST.

MOURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

U. S. CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS,

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS OR CHECKS, ONE YEAR 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, Bought at the best market rates, by
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK

OF COMMERCE in New-York, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,809,634 20
Due from Banks and Foreign Bankers		280,230 02
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$257,000 00	
Due from Brokers	38,000 00	
Real Estate		393,283 07
Specie		1,535,513 68
Cash Items, viz., Checks on other Banks received in the regular course of business on the day previous, and U. S. demand notes		1,168,930 36
Stocks		10,391,056 06
Bills of Solvent Banks		41,160 00
Expense Account		10,001 75
Total		$17,630,608 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$9,148,480 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975 00	
Due Notes on hand	None.—	1,975 00
Profits		445,730 38
Due to Banks		2,008,287 54
Due Depositors on demand, from No. 4,438 to New-Bonery		5,004,749 19
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		1,021,386 00
Total		$17,630,608 11

State of New-York, City and County of New-York—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY P. VAIL, Cashier, of BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, a Banking Association located and doing business in New-York, being duly and severally sworn each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President,
H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 24th day of April, 1862. THOS. F. ORIE, Notary Public.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1862.

UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS, OF February 25, 1862, I am authorized to receive deposits of United States Notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, ($100) for a period not less than thirty days, to be repaid at the end of five (5) per cent. interest on ten days' notice. For such deposits, I issue certificates in favor of the depositor, negotiable by indorsement. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$5,000, $1,800, $3,000 and two sums of $4,000 each; $2,000, $1,000 to loan in Westchester County. Inquire of L. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., and C. S. SCHENCK, No. 132 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 3 P. M.

$300,000 INDIANA 6 PER CENT. WAR Bonds, $100,000 Georgia and Chicago City mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, for sale by L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, Pacific Union and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted by W. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From $5c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and guaranteed impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES Imported by the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected.

Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. F. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following places, to wit: in 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 2d-av., and also on the westerly side of Downing-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly corner of Downing and Bedford sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th av. to a point 325 feet west of 9th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Correlears-st., from Grand to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1862.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Committee will meet for the purpose of hearing parties interested relative to the sub-letting of Tilford Hall, assigned to the use of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., now at the seat of war.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, } Committee
MICHAEL SNYDER, } on
CORNELIUS DESMOND, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND others, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT, ROBERT AULD and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 29th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth, late Twelfth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto, on the west, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last mentioned line eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the easterly portion of a lot; known and distinguished by the number sixty (60) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King," made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 137, in a tin case.—Dated March 29, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
SMITH & WOODARD, Attorneys.
ap3-2aw3wTH&F.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ROSALIE ZELLER, and as executrix of Felix Zeller, deceased, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the easterly side of Avenue A—commencing at a point on the easterly side of Avenue A, distant twenty-six feet southerly from the southerly line of Sixteenth-street; thence running southerly along the easterly line of Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running easterly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches; thence running northerly parallel with Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running westerly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches, to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 16, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap16-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
27f-1aw6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.
JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
WM. BRUCE, }
ap17-1aw6mTh*

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

DELMONICO'S,

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find the LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will manure the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 99 Cortlandt-st.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER,
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges or Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Chimst., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 125 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st

THE WOUNDED AT PITTSBURG LANDING.

[Continued from First Page.]

Wm. Shufelt, 17th Kentucky, Co. I.
Capt. W. Simmons, 11th Iowa, Co. C.
Wm. Sivestzky, 14th Wisconsin, Co. I.
Casper Spert, 2d Missouri Artillery—badly.
Noble Sanford, 45th Illinois.
Joseph Shank, 44th Indiana, Co. D.
S. Shillingar, 9th Illinois, Co. E.
S. Swautson, Co. C, 45th Illinois—badly in right shoulder and arm.
Franklin Smith, Co. A, 46th Illinois—right ankle.
John Smith, Co. E, 16th Illinois—both thighs.
Fred. Sheve, Co. C, 9th Ill.—right and left hips.
Sutton F. Sellers, 1st Lieut. Co. E, 46th Illinois—left knee and groin.
Fred. Strap, Co. A, 9th Illinois—back.
Adam Shutz, Co. A, 43d Illinois—left knee.
David B. Smith, Co. H, 25th Illinois—in shoulder.
Hiram V. Sanders, Co. E, 12th Illinois—right foot.
Geo. Steinberger, Co. B, 12th Illinois—left leg.
S. W. Shaw, 15th Illinois—left leg.
Simon Shilinger, Co. B, 9th Illinois—right shoulder.
Andrew Sebastian, Sergeant Co. A, 9th Ill.—left knee.
J. L. Steffeen, Co. C, 50th Ill.—left side, arm and thigh.
Martin Shive, 2d Illinois Cavalry.
M. Sieg, Co. K, 7th Ill.—right shoulder broken.
Wm. H. Smith, Co. V, 41st Ill.—leg off at the knee.
Noble Sanford, Co. B, 45th Illinois—right hand.
Alvy Stewart, Co. D, 34th Illinois—left leg.
Ferdinand Smith, Co. I, 58th Illinois—right knee.
W. J. Smith, 49th Ill.—right thigh, hip and left arm.
Wm. H. Till, 11th Illinois, Co. I.
C. Truner, 9th Illinois, Co. H.
Michael Terry, 72d Ohio, Co. K.
David Tibbs, 48th Illinois, Co. I.
Joseph Travis, 6th Kentucky.
Owen Tennant, 15th Illinois, Co. G.
John Thomas, 19th Ohio, Co. C.
Richard Taylor, 14th Ohio.
Nathan Trump, 71st Ohio, Co. K.
Geo. Tuthawey, 25th Indiana, Co. A.
T. M. Talbott, 25th Missouri, Co. D.
A. Torman, 28th Illinois, Co. E.
J. Thompson, 8th Iowa.
Fred. Tilley, 2d Iowa, Co. I.
Sergeant Jos. Turner, 9th Missouri, Co. K.
Frank Tuthoff, 70th Ohio, Co. I.
J. W. Tipton, 7th Illinois.
Geo. E. Taylor, 8th Illinois, Co. F.
S. Taylor, 41st Ohio, Co. K.
Wm. Turner, 44th Ohio, Co. A.
Michael Tuthill, 54th Ohio, Co. A.
Geo. Taphan, 28th Illinois, Co. A.
J. Tiffany, 15th Illinois, Co. F, badly.
John Tucker, 16th Missouri, Co. G.
Marion Trows, 21st Missouri, Co. I.
Lieut.-Col. Anson Taper, 41st Illinois.
Chas. Thomas, 44th Indiana, Co. K, badly.
Owen Truant, Co. G, 15th Illinois—left arm.
F. Tenser, Co. H, 15th Illinois—knee.
Cornelius D. Throw, Co. H, 12th Ill.—right knee.
David Tibbs, Co. I, 48th Illinois—left eye.
Capt. Wm. Tenny, Co. G, 46th Ill.—left cheek.
C. Veal, 16th Indiana, Co. E.
Joseph Vonany, 13th Missouri, Co. H.
Andrew A. Veach, 28th Illinois, Co. I.
Adjt. F. E. Vancoast, 41st Ohio.
Anmus Vitey, 34th Illinois, Co. H.
Chas. Vincent, 14th Missouri, Co. F.
Lewis Vilay, 32d Indiana, Co. H—mortally.
John Urben, 3d Kentucky, Co. E.
Grotros N. Udell, 6th Iowa, Co. D.
— Vanwinkle, Sergeant-Major, 32d Ill.—right thigh.
John Winheison, 18th Illinois.
Lieut. Jas. Wildon, 55th Illinois, Co. H.
H. W. Warner, 46th Illinois, Co. B.
E. Williams, 35th Missouri, Co. B.
Henry D. Wood, 34th Illinois, Co. D.
Wm. Webster, 41st Ohio, Co. F—dangerous.
Sam. Wright, 44th Indiana, Co. G.
Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse, 1st Artillery.
P. M. White, 28th Illinois.
W. White, 45th Illinois, Co. H.
Wm. Donald Williams, 29th Illinois, Co. G.
Mortimer L. Witridge, 50th Illinois, Co. C.
Silas Wiley, 15th Illinois, Co. C.
Edwin C. Wheelock, 18th Illinois, Co. I.
Leonidas Walker, 9th Kentucky, Co. E.
Lafitte Wilcox, 55th Illinois, Co. H.
Horatio Walker, 28th Illinois, Co. I.
Van Winkle, 32d Illinois.
Wm. Walderburger, 46th Ohio, Co. E.
Old Watson, 12th Iowa, Co. G.
Lucius Waters, 4th Iowa.
Joseph Wilkins, 17th Illinois, Co. A.
G. Wilson, 28th Illinois, Co. E.
W. Windle, 46th Illinois, Co. D.
Andrew Winton, 41st Ohio, Co. K.
John White, 22d Indiana, Co. K.
Thomas Webster, 71st Ohio, Co. K.
Sylvester Walduff, 50th Illinois, Co. K.
Capt. Ward, Co. A, 52d Illinois.
Wm. Walsey, 9th Illinois, Co. K.
M. Wheatman, 5th Kentucky, Co. B.
Jas. Williams, 15th Illinois, Co. F.
Wm. W. Wilson, 8th Iowa.
Sanford Worden, 44th Indiana, Co. D.
Capt. F. G. Ward, 7th Illinois.
Stephen Workman, 48th ——, Co. K.
Peter Wolfe, Dresser's Artillery.
Lieut. James Weldon, 55th Illinois, Co. H.
Wm. F. Williams, 58th Illinois, Co. C.
Wm. F. Williams, 29th Illinois, Co. K.
Grove Willis, Chicago Light Artillery.
Augustus Whalen, 8th Illinois, Co. C.
James Wallace, 1st Ohio, Co. H, badly.
Geo. W. Woorter, 25th Illinois, Co. K.
Jonathan Wright, 19th U. S. Infantry.
Milton Wheeler, 29th Illinois, Co. H.
M. A. Wall, 23d Iowa, Co. I.
Jas. Wheland, 43d Illinois, Co. A.
Lafayette Wilcox, 55th Illinois—one finger off.
Edwin C. Weelock, Co. I, 15th Illinois—in arm.
Henry D. Wood, Co. D, 34th Illinois—left arm.
Wm. Windle, Co. D, 46th Illinois—left shoulder.
Jas. Williams, Co. F, 15th Illinois—left foot.
Jos. Wilkins, Co. A, 17th Illinois.
Wm. Wheeler, Co. H, 29th Illinois—groin.
H. Walker, Co. I, 28th Illinois—neck.
W. I. Williams, 1st Corporal, Co. C, 58th Illinois—right arm badly.
Augustus Whalen, 3d Illinois Cavalry—neck.
G. W. Wooster, Corporal, Co. K, 52d Illinois—right thigh.
Peter Woolf, 1st Illinois—breast.
Allen C. Waterhouse, Co. E, 1st Artillery—thigh.
James Welden, 1st Lieutenant, 55th—thigh.
Sylvester Waldriff, Co. K, 50th Illinois—left shoulder broken.
Fred. Young, 57th Ohio, Co. D.
A. Yates, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. F.
John Yard, 40th Illinois, Co. C.
Wm. Yany, 12th, Co. C.

THE BATTLE OF APACHE PASS.

REPORT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A Decided Union Victory—Retreat of the Rebels to Santa Fe.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

Secretary STANTON received, early this morning, the following dispatch, dated

KANSAS CITY, Monday, April 14.

Fort Union mail brings a confirmation of the battle of Apache Pass. Our loss is 150 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy acknowledge their loss to be from 300 to 400 killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken prisoners, 13 of whom are officers. Our forces captured and burned 64 wagons, laden with provisions and ammunition, and killed 200 mules. The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within 40 feet of our guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Col. SLOUGH is encamped at Bernal's Springs, forty miles from Fort Union. The Texans fell back to Santa Fé.

CANBY, with 1,000 regulars, and KIT CARSON's volunteers, are reported to be within three days' march of Col. SLOUGH, and Col. SLATE is on the Journada with reinforcements for the enemy.

The report, copied from Southern papers, that Col. CANBY had surrendered Fort Craig, and his entire force is untrue. Later advices from that vicinity have been received at the War Department, and are to the effect that Col. CANBY has obtained a success over the enemy, and is now in pursuit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

CAPTURE OF SIXTY OF ASHBY'S REBEL CAVALRY.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Wednesday, April 16.

Sixty-one of ASHBY'S cavalry, including three officers, were captured this morning and brought into Woodstock. They were at their breakfast, just at daybreak, in a church, and were surrounded by a body of RINGGOLD'S Cavalry and four companies of Infantry of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, and surrendered without a show of resistance. This affair occurred several miles beyond Columbia Furnace, and within seven miles of Mount Jackson.

LURAY, Tuesday, April 15.

The salute firing to-day caused considerable consternation among the rebels, who were unaware of the occasion of it. They approached in some force, firing a few shells from a Blakely gun, one of which struck in the camp playing cards, but did no harm. Several regiments were drawn in line as if for an advance, but all was quiet again before night.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Bill for that Purpose Signed by the President.

Appointment of Commissioners to Carry Out its Provisions.

Additional Appropriations for the Payment of the Army.

Its Numbers Estimated at Nearly 700,000.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

THE BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROVED.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish Slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been in my mind any question upon the subject except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act.

In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, but not thereafter, and there is no saving for minors, *femmes coverts*, insane or absent persons. I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

THE NEWS OF THE SIGNING.

The news of the signing of the bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District, soon spread through the city, and was the cause of great rejoicing among the black population, and especially those who have been secreted for days for fear of being carried beyond the limits of the District to prevent their obtaining their freedom.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE ABOLITION ACT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate JAS. G. BERRET, Ex-Mayor of Washington, Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON, of Ohio, and DANIEL R. GOODLOE, formerly of North Carolina, Commissioners under the Act for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, whose duty is to investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims presented.

The appointment by the President of J. G. BERRET, who was sent to Fort Lafayette on a charge of disloyalty to his country, as one of the Commissioners of the Emancipation Act, is received by many Senators as highly offensive. All political prisoners who have been honorably discharged have never been required to take the oath of allegiance, but allowed to go free. It was not so with Mr. BERRET. He was required to take the oath. Is it possible that among all the sound, unsuspected men in the District of Columbia, some of whom patroled the streets of Washington night after night with carbines, to preserve the peace and protect the President, one year ago, not one can be found worthy of performing the duties assigned to the man who was one of the parties watched, and believed at that time to be an enemy to this Government? There is little doubt that the Senate will reject BERRET.

FROM THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Ohio addressed a preamble and joint resolution to Congress, in which it asserts that the Tax bill proposes a tax on leaf tobacco of three cents per pound, being equal to about 67 per cent. on the value thereof; that it forms an unjust and oppressive discrimination against a legitimate agricultural pursuit, greatly to the injury of a large portion of the respectable citizens of Ohio, as well as of the other States; therefore, the Legislature requests its Senators and Representatives in Congress to modify the proposed tax on leaf tobacco, so as to equalize it with the assessments made on other legitimate pursuits of agriculture. The whole subject was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Finance.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the motion by which the Bankrupt Bill was defeated in the House, and then moved to lay that motion on the table, so that the bill could not be considered again this session, without a two-thirds vote of the members. It seems to be generally conceded that the management of the bill was in bad hands, else it would have shared a better fate. There seems to be a determination to bring the subject before the Senate for consideration at this session. There has not been a question agitated for years that seems to enlist a larger or more influential class of citizens in its behalf from every part of the country, than the one referred to.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

It is now asserted that the President will select his new Minister to Spain from Illinois.

IRON GUNBOATS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Navy Department has invited proposals by mail or telegraph to the 30th inst., at noon, with general specifications and plans, for the construction of one or more up to four iron gunboats, for the Mississippi River and Gulf service, with two turrets on the plan of the Ericsson turrets, for 11-inch guns, the thickness of the iron of which to be eight inches, the sides to be plated with iron of three inches thickness, in one or two layers, to extend two and a-half feet below the load line; the vessels not to be less than 220 feet in length and 56 feet in breadth, and not to draw over six feet of water, when loaded and ready for service; to be propelled by screws to insure a speed of nine knots or sea miles through the water per hour, and state time and price.

CALLED HOME.

Major LECOMTE of the Swiss army, who was attached to Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, has been called home by his Government to the regret of the latter gentleman, as expressed in a complimentary letter.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, has decided to redeem 20 per cent. in cash of the certificates of indebtedness issued before the 7th inst. It is thought he will receive 40 per cent. additional of these certificates in payment of the bonds he may thereafter sell.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The credit of the late naval operations on the Western shore of Virginia belongs to the revenue cutter service, under the control of Secretary CHASE. During the last Summer the steamers *Reliance*, *Hercules* and *Tiger* were purchased by Mr. CHASE, with which, and two sailing cutters under his direction, rebel mails and communications have been entirely suspended. These vessels also rendered most efficient service in the capture of the two Eastern counties of Virginia, and have given other evidences of the growing efficiency of an important arm of the public service heretofore grossly neglected.

MAIL SERVICE.

The Post-office Department now supplies the mails to Waterford and Leesburgh, Va., from Point of Rocks, Maryland, and has re-established Post-offices at both these towns. The soldiers in Gen. BANKS' Division are supplied with mails by a military messenger.

As Utah is not under official construction, on the Pacific coast, letters from the East, and to and from that Territory, are chargeable with only the three cent rate of postage.

ON PAROLE.

According to a late army order, all officers and enlisted men of volunteers who are on parole not to serve against the rebels, will be considered on leave of absence until notified of their exchange or discharge. They are requested immediately to report their address to the Governors of their States, who will duly be informed from the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, as to their exchange or discharge.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

NATHAN W. HAMMOND, of Goldsboro', Me., was today appointed Acting Master, and ordered to the New-York Yard.

Lieut. WM. K. MAYO is ordered to report to Capt. HUDSON, for duty, on board the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, at Boston.

Lieut. C. E. FLEMING is ordered to report to Flag-officer DUPONT for duty.

GOING HOME.

Hon. CHAS. R. TRAIN, M. C., of Massachusetts, has paired off with Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, for one week, and will leave for home on Thursday.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI.

It appears, by an official report to the Secretary of War, that the large guns for the batteries against Fort Pulaski were hauled by the men, with their own hands, a considerable distance through a deep swamp, that being the only mode by which they could be transported and placed in position.

A report of the 7th of April stated that the fire would be opened on the 11th. The fort was captured on that day.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Important Documents Transmitted to Congress from the State Department.

The Offer of Pecuniary Assistance to Mexico.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

The following is an official and ably-drawn history of our affairs with Mexico, as transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives yesterday, in a cumbersome mass of documents, covering a message from the President of Dec. 17, 1861, transmitting a draft for a convention with the Republic of Mexico, with accompanying papers, and another message from the President of Jan. 24, 1862, transmitting a dispatch from Mr. CORWIN.

On the 2d of September, 1861, Mr. SEWARD addressed to Mr. CORWIN, at Mexico, a dispatch in which he says that the President greatly desires that the political status of Mexico, as an independent nation, should be permanently maintained; that the events communicated by Mr. CORWIN alarmed him, and that he conceived that the people of the United States would scarcely justify him were he to make no effort for preventing so great a calamity on this continent as would be the extinction of that Republic; that he had therefore determined to empower Mr. CORWIN to negotiate a treaty with Mexico for the assumption by the United States of the interest, at three per cent., upon the funded debt of the country, the principal of which was understood to be about sixty-two millions of dollars, for the term of five years from the date of the decree recently issued by Mexico, suspending such payment, providing that Mexico could pledge to the United States its faith for the reimbursement of this money, with six per cent. interest, to be secured by a special lien on all the public lands and mineral rights in the several Mexican States of Lower California, Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa—the property so pledged to become absolute in the United States, at the expiration of the term of six years from the time when the treaty went into effect, if such reimbursement be not made before that time. The President felt that this course was rendered necessary by circumstance as new as they are eventful, and which seemed to admit of no delay.

Mr. SEWARD proceeded to say, in his instructions, that they are conditional upon the consent of the British and French Governments to forbear from action against Mexico, on account of her failure or refusal to pay the interest in question, until after the treaty was submitted to the Senate, and, if ratified, then so long thereafter as the interest should be paid by the United States. Mr. SEWARD added that his instructions are not to be considered as specific, but general, subject to modification as to sums, terms, securities and other points.

Mr. CORWIN, in an earlier dispatch, dated at Mexico, 29th July, 1861, and addressed to Mr. SEWARD, had already suggested the policy which he was now authorized to pursue, and proposed to obtain a lien on the public lands and mineral rights in the Provinces mentioned by Mr. SEWARD. By such an arrangement, in his opinion, two consequences would follow: First, all hope of extending the domain of a separate Southern Republic in this quarter, or in Central America, would be extinguished; and, secondly, any further attempt to establish European power on this Continent would cease to occupy either England or Continental Europe.

Afterward, in a dispatch dated at Mexico, June 29, 1861, Mr. CORWIN inclosed to Mr. SEWARD the project of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, by which the United States was to lend Mexico five millions of dollars, payable in monthly instalments of one-half million a month; also the further sum of four millions of dollars, payable in sums of one-half million every six months—the whole loan to be secured by a mortgage on the public lands, mineral rights, and Church property of Mexico, for the realization of which a Board of five Commissioners was to be organized, three to be appointed by Mexico and two by the United States, holding sessions in the City of Mexico, until the debt and interest are fully discharged. No reference was made in the proposed treaty to the consent of the British and French Governments, mentioned by Mr. SEWARD, as a condition, nor to the application of the money when received by Mexico; nor does any thing on this subject appear in the accompanying dispatch. The President, by his message of Dec. 17, 1861, submitted the draft of this treaty to the Senate for their advice.

Afterward, by another message of Jan. 24, 1862, he called their attention to it again, in the following language:

"I have heretofore submitted to the Senate a request for its advice upon the question pending by treaty for making a loan to Mexico, which Mr. CORWIN thinks will, in any case, be expedient. It seems to me to be my duty now to solicit an early action of the Senate upon the subject, to the end that I may cause such instructions to be given to Mr. CORWIN as will enable him to act in the manner which, while it will most carefully guard the interests of our country, will at the same time be most beneficial to Mexico."

Meanwhile Great Britain, France and Spain, by a convention dated at London, Oct. 31 1861, have entered into an alliance, the declared object of which is to demand from the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfillment of the obligations contracted by the Republic of Mexico. The high contracting parties engaged not to seek for themselves in the employment of coercive measures, any acquisition of territory, nor any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose add to constitute freely the form of its Government. They further declare that, desiring that the measures they intend to adopt should not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States, on its part, has, like them, claims to enforce upon the Mexican Republic, they agree that this Government shall be invited to accede to this Convention. Mr. SEWARD, in a dispatch dated at Washington, Dec. 4, 1861, declined to become a party to this Convention, saying "that the United States prefer, as much as lies in their power, to maintain the traditional policy recommended by the Father of their Country, confirmed by successful experience, and which forbids them to make an alliance with foreign Powers."

In pursuance of this convention, the naval and military forces of the three great Powers assembled at San Juan d'Ullos, and the flags of the three powers now float over the Castle. The Government of Mexico has rallied the people to resist these Powers, and there is at at this moment the prospect of a prolonged and exhausting contest. The occasion seems now to have arrived when the aid proposed by Mr. SEWARD, in his dispatch of Sept. 2, 1861, may be of decisive importance to Mexico. To the United States it would also be of great importance, if it could be the means of removing from Mexico the pressure of these hostile armaments, in and placing a neighbor republic in a more tranquil and independent condition. If the Allied Powers simply desire security for their claims and nothing else, then a reasonable provision of this nature ought to be satisfactory, so far as any question arises from the claim. The debt of Mexico to the Allied Powers may be stated, in round numbers, as follows: To England immediate, say $1,000,000; Convention, 4 per cent. interest, $5,000,000; Bondholders, 3 per cent. interest, $65,000,000; General Claims, say $4,000,000—total, $75,000,000. To France, immediate, say $500,000; Convention, balance immediate, $200,000; PENNAND agreement, $800,000: Claims, general, say $3,500,000—total, $5,000,000. To Spain, immediate, say $500,000; Convention, 3 per cent. interest, $8,000,000; Claims, say $1,500,000—total, $10,000,000. Grand total, $90,000,000.

Of course any payment or guaranty of this large sum on our part is out of the question; nor was it contemplated by the United States in the original instructions to Mr. CORWIN. It was proposed to make such payment as would afford present relief to Mexico, and would secure the forbearance of the Allied Powers. To this end Mr. SEWARD offered to assume the interest of the Mexican debt for the term of five years. But the claims in the foregoing list which are not funded, and are entitled "Immediate," it is understood are pressed with equal energy by the Allied Powers. If these were satisfied, and provision were made for the interest, the United States would have the following liabilities:

Payments, immediate, or say at three, six, and twelve months, as follows:

To England, say six and twelve months drafts of Mexico on United States	$1,000,000
To France, say six and twelve months drafts of Mexico on United States	700,000
To Spain, say six and twelve months drafts of Mexico on United States	800,000
Total, cash, or three, six and 12 months	$2,500,000
Interest, say semi-annual drafts of Mexico on the United States, to England, Convention, 4 per cent	200,000
Bondholders, 3 per cent	1,950,000
Total	$2,150,000
To Spain, Convention 3 per cent	240,000
Total interest per annum	$2,390,000

Certain other outstanding claims of the Allied Powers are not included in either of these lists. It has been proposed that these should be provided for by a sinking fund at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for ten years, as follows:

Sinking fund for claims, 10 per cent. per annum for ten years:

To England, claims, per annum	$400,000
To France, Pennand agreement, per annum	80,000
To France, claims, per annum	350,000
To Spain, claims, per annum	150,000
Total, per annum	$980,000

The assumption of all these liabilities for a long period would throw upon the United States a burden too great for the present moment, although, perhaps, not out of proportion to the anticipated advantages. If anything be done on our part, it must be more moderate. The offer of Mr. SEWARD for five years, if accepted, would throw upon the United States a responsibility sufficiently large, and this responsibility ought to be kept within a limitation of which $15,000,000 should be a maximum.

But there are two conditions which must be required by the United States before the assumption of any such responsibility. The first is the assent of the Allied Powers, and the acceptance on their part of the friendly offers of the United States. Unless these Allied Powers are parties to the transaction, it would be productive only of embarrassment and loss, without accomplishing any permanent good to the United States or to Mexico. The other essential condition is that security should be given by Mexico to the United States for the liabilities assumed. It is not too much to expect such security, nor is Mexico, as is well known, disinclined to give it. Her creditors are now foreclosing their demands upon her, at the cost, perhaps, of her national existence, and she turns to the United States for help. Not merely friendship, but a continental policy, affecting, perhaps, our own cherished interests, prompts us to afford such help, so far as in our power.

In asking for security, we shall simply follow the rules of prudence, whether between nations or individuals. The security proposed by Mr. SEWARD on the public lands and mineral rights in the several Provinces of Lower California, Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa, is simple, and it is understood that in some of this territory there is a vast mineral wealth. The Province of Lower California is unquestionably the territory of Mexico most interesting to the United States, in a military and naval point of view.

Another security, perhaps less manageable, but more interesting still, would be the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with a mortgage on the adjoining public lands of the Isthmus. Estimated by its pecuniary value, this security would not be large, but there can be no doubt of its political and commercial importance.

Still another security would be a pledge by Mexico of 25 per cent., or perhaps a larger percentage of the Customs or other revenues.

But it is not easy to say positively at this distance from the scene of operations, and with the information before the Committee, what is the most practicable form of security. Perhaps it is advisable to leave this matter to the careful discretion of our Minister at Mexico, under instructions from the President, with the explicit understanding that the United States declines any territorial acquisition, and seeks only the consolidation of Mexico, without dismemberment of any kind.

Such are the main features of the question on which the President, in December last, asked the advice of the Senate. With more precise information on matters of detail, it might have been proper for the Senate to enter upon details in its answer; but such information, especially with regard to the actual relations, now daily changing, between Mexico and the Allied Powers, can be obtained only on the spot. It was evident, therefore, that the Senate could do little more than indicate an opinion on what has already been done, and declare the proper principles on which a negotiation with Mexico should be conducted, without presuming to fix in advance all its terms. Much is left to the discretion of our Minister there, and to the instructions which he would receive from the President.

The Committee recommended the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the changing condition of the relations between Mexico and the Allied Powers, and in the absence of precise information, it is impossible for the Senate to advise the President with regard to all the terms of a treaty with Mexico, so as to supersede the exercise of a considerable discretion on the part of our Minister there, under instructions from the President, but that in answer to the two several Messages of the President, the Senate expresses the following conclusions:

First—The Senate approves the terms of the instructions to our Minister at Mexico, as contained in the dispatch bearing date Sept. 2, 1861.

Secondly—The Senate does not advise a treaty in conformity with the project communicated by our Minister to Mexico in his dispatch of Nov. 29, 1861, "as the same fails to secure in any way the application of the money in question to the demands of the Allied Powers, or either of them, and therefore can be, in no respect, satisfactory to them.

Thirdly—The Senate advises a treaty with Mexico, providing for the assumption of the interest on the debt from Mexico to the Allied Powers, for a limited period of time, and also for the payment of certain immediate claims by these Powers, the whole liability assumed to be kept within the smallest possible sum, it being understood that the same shall be secured by such mortgage or pledge as shall be most practicable, without any territorial acquisition or dismemberment of Mexico.

Following the above explanation, I herewith transmit the correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CORWIN, which explains more minutely the main points in the proposed treaty. It is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1861.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 29th July, No. 3, has just now been received. The account of Mexican complications which it gives is painfully interesting. The President greatly desires that the political status of Mexico, as an independent nation, shall be permanently maintained. The events you communicate alarm him upon this point, and he conceives that the people of the United States would scarcely justify him, where he to make no effort for preventing so great a calamity on this continent as would be the extinction of that Republic. He has, therefore, determined to authorize and empower you, and you are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate a treaty with the Republic of Mexico for the assumption by the Government of the United States of the payment of the interest at three per cent. upon the funded debt of that country due to Mexican bondholders, the principal of which is understood to be about sixty-two millions of dollars, for the term of five years from the date of the decree recently issued by the Government of Mexico, suspending such payment; provided that that Government will pledge to the United States its faith for the reimbursement of the money so to be paid, with six per cent. interest thereon, to be secured by a specie lien upon all the public lands and mineral rights in the several States of Lower California, Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa, the property so pledged to become absolute in the United States at the expiration of the term of six years from the time when the treaty shall go into effect. This course is rendered necessary by circumstances as new as they are eventful, while the Mexican crisis seems to admit of no delay. He therefore accepts the responsibility, and will submit his action in the premises to the consideration of the Senate of the United States, so soon as that body shall be convened for the constitutional sanction, without which the treaty, when made, will be of no effect.

It must be understood, however, that these instructions are conditional, upon the attainment of consent on the part of the British and French Governments to forbear from resort to action against Mexico, on account of her failure or refusal to pay the interest in question, until after the treaty shall have been submitted to the Senate, and if ratified, then so long thereafter as the interest shall be punctually paid by the Government of the United States. I shall immediately instruct our Ministers in London and Paris to apply to the British and French Governments for their consent to the terms thus indicated. You will see at once the importance of urging the Mexican Government to give its best efforts to the support of these applications.

I am to be understood, moreover, as giving you, not specific, but general instructions, to be modified as to sums, terms, securities, and other points, as you may find necessary, subject to approval when made known to me. Other matters discussed in your dispatch will be treated of in distinct papers.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THOS. CORWIN, Esq., etc., etc.

MR. CORWIN TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MEXICO, Nov. 29, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt, since my last communication of the 29th of October, of the missing dispatches, Nos. 14 and 15, and also of your other dispatches from No. 20 to No. 28, of Oct. 28, inclusive. Dispatch No. 16 has not been received by me.

Since my last dispatch—No. 7—Mexican affairs have assumed a very unfavorable aspect. Sir CHAS. WYKE, the British Minister, having arranged with Mr. ZAMACONA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, a treaty on the basis mentioned in my communication to you, and which I considered very favorable to Mexico, and this treaty having been submitted to Congress and rejected by a vote of almost two to one, I have withdrawn my propositions for a loan from the United States, understanding from your instructions that this loan was to be made merely with a view to prevent European intervention in the affairs of Mexico. As this treaty has been rejected, I have good reason to believe that England will take possession of the ports of Mexico, with the intention of paying the debts due to her citizens. The fleets of France and Spain, I have no doubt, will cooperate with that of England. What the views of France may be I cannot say. I agree, however, entirely with Mr. SCHURZ, that it is the desire of Spain to regain her dominion over this country, and to establish here a monarchy. Whether the other Powers referred to will consent to this you can judge better than I. In accordance with the instructions contained in your first dispatch on this subject, I made an arrangement with the Government of Mexico for a loan of five millions of dollars, payable in monthly installments of one-half million per month, and secured by the pledge of all the public lands, mineral rights and Church property. In addition to this I agreed, on behalf of the United States, to make a further loan of $4,000,000, making in all $9,000,000, to be paid in sums of one-half million every six months, and to be secured in like manner as the five millions. Since the rejection of the English treaty, I have not felt at liberty to complete this arrangement, and shall await further instructions. Should the three European Powers referred to take possession of the Mexican ports, and then offer to relinquish all claims upon this country, in consideration of the payment of the principal, I shall feel at liberty to renew my propositions, unless otherwise instructed.

It will be seen that the treaty now proposed reduces the loan from the sum proposed in my last advices from eleven to nine millions. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty as drawn by myself, and submitted to the Cabinet here. I have no doubt it will be ratified here, if I shall hereafter be authorized to propose it. On this point I ask the favor of instructions as early as possible. I entertain a confident belief that when the English, French and Spanish fleets shall arrive at Vera Cruz, and demand and obtain possession of the Mexican ports on the Gulf, as well as Pacific frontier, that Mexico will enter into treaties with all these nations, such as was proposed by the lately-rejected British treaty. Her national pride is so great that nothing but actual demonstration of her weakness will subdue it.

From the best judgment I can form as to coming events here, I am inclined to the belief that England will unite in taking possession of the ports, and appropriate the proceeds of the custom-houses in some way to the payment of the just claims of the three nations, but will not agree to any intervention in the internal concerns of the Republic. I think Spain will desire to seize the entire Government of Mexico, and reëstablish her power here. If France concurs in this, they can accomplish it. If it is attempted by Spain alone, it will ultimately fail. The hatred of the Spanish race is extreme here, and has been so since 1820. The conflict with the Church, which has raged for the last three years, has intensified this feeling greatly. I think the obvious folly of rejecting the British treaty will be corrected by the events of the coming month—at least in the realization of this hope consists the peaceful solution of the questions which threaten the destruction of Mexican independence.

I send herewith copies of the late proceedings of a portion of the Diplomatic Corps here, in their attempt, by the tender of their good offices, to reconcile the differences between France and Mexico. It will be seen that the French ultimatum required the Mexican Government to admit French intervention in the Mexican ports, with power to reduce the Mexican tariff. The organic structure of the Mexican Government does not admit the delegation of such power. And, as far as I could learn from the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs, this was the main objection to his unqualified acceptance of the ultimatum. I endeavored to induce the Minister of Foreign Affairs to give his unqualified acceptance, being satisfied that in any arrangement which would follow, the French Minister would not insist upon a demand of that kind. The fear of being charged with bad faith prevailed over my suggestions, however, and our efforts ended, as the papers I send will show.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

THOS. CORWIN.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 16.

Mr. MUNROE gave notice that he would move to suspend the rule requiring bills to be acted on in the order which they occupy on the Calendar, for the purpose of taking up the Metropolitan Health bill.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the New-York Christian Benevolent Missionary Society.

To punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment.

Mr. TOBEY moved that the Committee on Internal Affairs be directed to report immediately the Metropolitan Health bill.

Mr. FARRE stated that the Committee heard the last argument upon the bill yesterday. They met this morning to compare views, and found that none of them agreed. He hoped the Committee would be able to report to-morrow.

Mr. MURPHY opposed the motion. The anxiety about the passage of the bill proved the political character of the bill. He hoped the Committee would be allowed to take their own time in making a report.

Debate continued until the hour for Executive Session arrived, when the doors were closed.

On the reopening of the doors, the bill to adapt the canals to the defence of the State, was taken up as the special order, and debated till the recess, the pending question being to limit the use of the canals by the General Government for war purposes only.

Mr. LAW reported favorably the bill for regulating buildings for the better protection from fires in New-York. Messrs. GARDEN and FOLGER dissented from the report. The bills to make valid the ordinance of the City of New-York passed in 1855, amending the Harlem Stage Ferry, to amend the lien laws of Kings and Queens Counties, to establish piers and bulkheads in New-York City, were all reported favorably.

The bill to create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy was reported unfavorably, and the bill rejected.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the bill relative to piers and bulkheads in New-York and Brooklyn was moved forward. A large number of private claim bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate then took up the bill to reorganize the militia and provide for the enlistment of a National Guard, which was debated till the adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 16.

The Speaker appointed the following Special Committee on the bill to apportion the Congressional Districts:

Messrs. Pringle, Andrus, Meher, E. W. Thomas and McLeod.

The House occupied all the session in the third reading of bills. They were nearly all of private interest, being mainly those reported by the Grinding Committee. Among those passed, were the following:

To amend the act for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies.

To amend the act to establish bulkhead pier lines in the port of New-York.

To amend the law relative to the election of Superintendents of the Poor and Coroners in Kings County.

To amend the